The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1901.

The Week.

The opening of the new century imposed upon the Supreme Court of the United States the decision of the most important question which it has had to settle during the one hundred and twelve years of its existence—the question whether, under the Federal Constitution, the Government at Washington may exercise arbitrary control over millions of people living on the other side of the globe. The debate upon this issue closed on Friday with the powerful argument of ex-Secretary Carlisle against the contention of the Administration—an argument which, in the opinion of that able Republican lawyer, Congressman Littlefield of Maine, "completely riddled the Government's case." The Supreme Court is always deliberate in its methods, and a number of weeks must elapse before it can be expected to decide so grave a question. It is well for supporters of the policy of conquest to understand that the opposition to Imperialism will be prosecuted with undiminished vigor if the Supreme Court shall rule that the Government at Washington may constitutionally exercise arbitrary power over the Porto Ricans and the Filipinos. Ex-President Harrison, and Senator Hoar, and Representative McCall, and the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, and the host of people—Republicans, as well as Democrats and Independents—for whom they speak, will still protest against the policy of conquest, and will still agitate for a return to the traditions of the republic. It is another "irrepressible conflict" which is now in progress.

Cubans have double reason to take fresh courage from the decision of the Supreme Court ordering the immediate extradition of Neely, to be tried in Havana for crimes which he is alleged to have committed there. In the first place, their own courts will now get a hand on the Americans whose rascality in the Cuban Post-office has been roundly asserted and apparently proved by American inspectors. The whole scandal will be aired, and if, as Rathbone has declared, some American politicians will get hurt in the process, so much the better. People in this country will see with peculiar satisfaction the imposition of the heaviest penalty known to the law upon any Americans caught stealing in Cuba. More than this, Cubans have cause to be thankful that the Supreme Court of the United States has taken occasion solemnly to remind the President and the country of our duty to withdraw from Cuba. The decision recounts the declaration of our purpose to the world not to exercise "sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over Cuba," and says that we simply hold the island "in trust for the inhabitants of Cuba, to whom it rightfully belongs, and to whose exclusive control it will be surrendered." The Administration has never said as much as this. But the Supreme Court knows the obligation of a sacred promise, even if other branches of the Government would like to forget it. Lest the President forget, the Supreme Court reminds him that he is to get out of Cuba bag and baggage.

Favored by both the living ex-Presidents, sustained openly in the Senate by learning and eloquence and force of character, battled for with legal acumen and wealth of judicial argument before the Supreme Court, Anti-Imperialism is daily finding new spokesmen in the American press, and has had what is, perhaps, its culminating public expression, so far, in the adoption by the Missouri House of Representatives (by a vote of 74 to 47) of the following resolution:

> "Whereas, The sympathies of the American people go out to all nations and all peoples struggling for liberty; therefore, be it
>
> "Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Forty-first General Assembly of Missouri extend sympathy to the people of the Philippine Archipelago, in their heroic struggle for freedom."

The *Tribune* magnanimously says that it does not suppose the Government at Washington will "care" to take notice of this treason. We also presume so; likewise that it will not dare to. Why go to Missouri to make treason odious when Washington itself is full of it—if this be treason? The Government would have to begin with Senator Hoar, who has repeatedly "extended" his sympathy to the Filipinos, and publicly hoped that they might win their independence. His trial for treason ought to precede, by a few days at least, his assured and unanimous reëlection by the Republican Legislature of Massachusetts. But we do not think that the President, or even his erstwhile furibund Postmaster-General, is eager to get after traitors just now. If they are wanted, all that is necessary is to say *Circumspice*, for the woods are full of them.

The New York *Times* of Monday asks, "What Are We Doing in the Philippines?" The *Times* has been from the first a champion of the Expansion policy, and a defender of the Administration in its efforts to carry out that policy. But it at last sees and admits that the nation will not much longer endure a continuance of the present state of things. A fortnight ago the *Times* declared that "the American people are plainly tired of this Philippine war." Now it says not only that "the situation is extremely unsatisfactory," but that even "faithful friends and supporters of the Government have not been accorded that candid and respectful treatment to which they are entitled." The opponents of Imperialism have long insisted that the Administration was treating the people like children, who must never complain of anything that their wise teacher in the White House might do. Now this organ of Expansion indignantly protests that "they are not children, and no one has the right to tell them to be good and keep quiet until their teachers get ready to talk with them." It was only a question of time when even such newspapers as tried to defend the policy of the Administration in the Philippines would feel constrained to talk in this strain. Only a man ignorant of the American people could have supposed that this nation would permanently sustain the Government at Washington in maintaining a large army to enforce a Spanish policy on the other side of the globe, and in pursuing Spanish methods of concealment and disingenuousness regarding its course.

Senator Teller has again performed a very valuable public service in the Senate, by fixing squarely upon the President's shoulders the responsibility for the saloons which flourish in Manila. He stated without contradiction that the good Mr. McKinley could close these places up as soon as a cablegram could reach Gen. MacArthur. Worse still, Mr. Lodge added the faithful wound of a friend by deprecating the establishment of the American barroom in the wake of the army. Gen. Ludlow had closed up all such places in Havana, and Mr. Lodge did not see why they should not be similarly abolished in Manila. Senator Teller but told the truth when he said that the United States was cursing the Filipinos with a curse "as vicious and vile as any the Spanish ever placed upon them," and he quoted President Schurman in support of his statement. He might also have shown his fellow-Senators the full-page advertisement of the Los Angeles Brewing Company, which lies before us, and which contains the picture of three cars loaded with 36,000 bottles of Los Angeles beer about to be started for Manila. Senator Teller might well have asked whether there was any connection between such evidence as this of our growing Philippine trade and the continuance of the saloon in Manila. On this point the Republican party will be put to the test when Mr. Lodge introduces his amendment to

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

prohibit the importation of distilled liquors, in the hope of thus ending the "incalculable harm" already done in the Philippines by the American civilizers. Is it not time for our religious President to be heard in his own defence on this subject, and to inform the country why he does not use the power for sobriety and morality which even his subservient Senators admit lies in his hands?

The decision of the Senate last week that there shall be no further sale of intoxicating liquors on Government reservations will not meet with the approval of a majority of army officers, who undoubtedly favor the retention of the canteen. On the other hand, there is nothing in the action of either Senate or House which prevents the retention of the desirable social features of the "post exchange" that have done so much to keep the soldier out of worse places, and to make him contented with his service. Defenders of the institution will be quick to say that a temperance canteen cannot be made to succeed, even with a co-operative store feature, but this remains to be proved. Much will depend upon the character of the support given to it by the War Department and by commanding officers of posts. It would seem to be the duty of those instrumental in bringing about the abolition of liquor sales to devote some of their time now to the maintenance and improvement of the institution, since its failure would be sure to injure their cause seriously. The decision of Congress, in the face of the warm advocacy of the canteen by a great number of influential newspapers throughout the country, simply applies to the army a principle upon which the great railroads are run. Not one of these would think of supplying liquor to the men in its employ; indeed, they demand of them unvarying temperance.

By the close vote of 24 to 22, the Senate on Friday agreed to another amendment to the Army Bill which is solely in the interest of the Congressional spoilsmen. Under this clause a volunteer officer without experience before 1898 may be appointed to a captaincy in the line over the heads of first and second lieutenants of years of service, many of whom are graduates of West Point. It is true that this provision is to some extent nullified by the requirement that volunteers so promoted shall first be examined. But even if only a few are fitted for the duties of a company commander, the gross and flagrant injustice of their advancement, to the detriment of the regular officers, calls for earnest protest. For instance, in the cavalry, the senior first lieutenants have been in the army since 1882, while no volunteer served before April, 1898. To overslaugh these trained officers in this manner would be to destroy all their ambition and zeal, or at least so much of it as has not already been killed by Corbinism and politics. It would, moreover, be a hard blow at the discipline and efficiency of the army, since men so advanced would be without the respect of their inferiors in rank.

The functions of the Senate as a part of the treaty-making power, coupled with the lack of responsibility of individual members, have finally produced a deadlock in the Government which would be ludicrous if it were not dangerous and harassing. There are twenty treaties "hung up" in that body which have been negotiated by the Department of State in pursuance of the Dingley Tariff Act, and upon which it is impossible to get a vote. Most of them are important to the commercial community, but, whether important or not, it is due to foreign governments, no less than to the Executive branch of our own, that action should be taken on them. The delay that has already taken place is almost an indignity toward the Executive, which ought to arouse strong public resentment, and would do so if the President would show a little resentment himself. Section 4 of the Dingley Act authorized the negotiation of commercial treaties for the promotion of foreign trade by the reduction of duties on specified articles of import, or by the transfer of such articles from the dutiable list to the free list, in return for similar concessions and reductions by foreign countries; such treaties to remain in force not exceeding five years from the time of their ratification. This act was passed July 24, 1897. It was in the nature of a mandate upon the Executive, and the Secretary of State accordingly established a bureau to do the necessary work, and placed at the head of it Hon. John A. Kasson, a distinguished ex-member of Congress and a diplomatist of tact and experience.

After prolonged labor, in which the Secretary himself took the active personal interest due to the gravity of the business in hand, some twenty treaties were negotiated and sent to the Senate. These included conventions with France, Germany, Portugal, the Argentine Republic, Bermuda, Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, and Trinidad. And what has been the result? Absolutely nothing, or rather worse than nothing. The treaty with France has been held up because some little interest in Massachusetts engaged in the manufacture of imitation jewelry is opposed to one clause, and the knit-goods people of some other State or States, who have a protective duty of 60 per cent. ad valorem, besides an additional protection calculated on the weight of the goods imported, object to some little reduction of these exorbitant duties. So they request Senators Lodge and Platt (of New York) to reject the treaty, or at all events to amend it in the particular in which they are concerned. Senators Lodge and Platt "tip the wink" to the Committee on Finance, and the Committee put the treaty in a pigeonhole and wait to see what will happen. Somebody in some State objects to some clause in each of the other treaties, and thus a combine is formed against all of them. The conspirators may think that they are hurting the feelings of the Secretary of State, or of the President, or both, although why they should wish to do so is a mystery. What they are really doing at this session is to advertise to the world that the United States is a country with which it is impossible either to enter into treaty stipulations, or to preserve inviolate those already entered into.

Senator William E. Chandler's defeat brings to an end a career which has been variegated beyond the usual lot of even an American politician. His conspicuous talent was for intrigue and management behind the party screen; and when this failed him, his waspish faculty of irritating his enemies and annoying his friends, together with his unhappy instinct for getting on the wrong side of most public questions, proved his undoing. His fall is due in part, no doubt, to his persistent clinging to "bimetallism"—we mean of the sacrosanct, superstitious kind—and his inability to see that it had become a political body of death. In the course of his vain contest for reëlection, he published some correspondence he had had with President McKinley, by which he tried to prove that he was no more of a bimetallist than that great authority on finance. This was easy work, of course; but what Mr. Chandler failed to see was that he must be as ready as Mr. McKinley to alter his opinions on demand, if he would be the successful opportunist in politics. His successor is said to be a man of ability and character. Certainly, it was high time that New Hampshire had a worthier representative in the Senate than she has sent there for the past dozen years. Blair, Chandler, Gallinger—Judge Burnham has his foils provided in advance.

The House of Representatives is to be increased by nearly thirty members. It is so hard for the politicians of any State to see offices abolished by a reduction in the number of Representatives, and so pleasant to think of having even more Congressional seats in the future than in the past, that a combination was readily formed to swell the number of members. By 1910 the question will assume a new shape. The present apportionment will use up all the room that is available in the chamber with a desk for every member, and a choice will then have to be

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

made between limiting the size of the body or getting rid of the desks and adopting the system of having seats only, in which case there might be hundreds more of Representatives than now. All idea of attempting to reduce the representation of some Southern States because they have virtually disfranchised the negroes was abandoned before the final vote on the bill was taken. Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana, the special champion of this scheme, tried to have the bill recommitted with instructions for the Committee on the Census to investigate this matter, and, if it should find that any State had denied the right of suffrage to any citizens, to report a measure reducing its representation in proportion; but it was rejected, in a body with a Republican majority of thirty-seven, by a vote of 94 yeas to 136 nays. Two motives conspired to bring about this result—one, the feeling of most Republican leaders, from President McKinley down, that it would be "bad politics" to open this question, and the other the apparent impossibility of ever working it out on an intelligible and impartial basis.

The Missouri River Commission has a personnel of 286, maintained in the interest of a quite insignificant river traffic. In the year 1899 the freight carried below Sioux City amounted to only 263,114 tons; above that point, to 23,041. From this amount, in considering the work of the Commission, should be deducted 216,417 tons of sand and building materials carried an average distance of less than two miles. That is, this expensive organization superintends the costly work of river improvement for an annual river freightage of 46,667 tons other than the local traffic already mentioned. The total tonnage of the Missouri is approximately that of Raccoon Creek, New Jersey, or Bayou Teche in Louisiana, which important waterways have had respectively $3,000 and $81,000 devoted by Congress to their improvement, while $10,902,560 has been sunk in the Missouri. It appeared as well from the report of the River and Harbor Committee that the greater part of the annual appropriations had been diverted from its proper purpose of improving the channel to the protection of private property on the banks of the river. This spendthrift amphibian policy should be stopped. When it is remembered that the Mississippi River Commission has only 272 employees, against the 286 of the Missouri River Commission, it becomes clear that here is a case for vigorous retrenchment. Congress should support the River and Harbor Committee's recommendation, and repeal the act creating this superfluous commission.

There has been a general feeling that drunkenness was on the decrease. The annual report of the State Commission of Prisons warrants no such optimistic conclusion. During the year ending October 1 last, the commitments to penitentiaries, jails, and workhouses for this cause reached the enormous total of 32,859, about one-third of the total commitments for all causes. In this reckoning, no account is made of the cases punished only by fine in the police courts. Adding these, it is estimated that fully half the total number of convictions for the past year were for intoxication. It is not easy to find the cause of this alarming showing. There has certainly been no manifest inclination on the part of the police to treat this offence more strictly than before, while conditions of general prosperity such as the State has enjoyed are supposed to be favorable to temperate living. Whatever the cause, a practical suggestion of the Commissioners of Prisons deserves the prompt attention of the Legislature, that New York adopt the "Probation Law," which has worked successfully, first in Massachusetts and then in Vermont and Minnesota. By it a first offender is released, under parole, and put in the charge of a probationary officer for a definite period. If at the end of this period the report is favorable, the offender is released; if unfavorable, the suspended sentence is imposed. The effect of this policy has been excellent.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau has weathered the first obstacle to his movement against the religious associations with surprising ease. It was certain that the Radicals would bring the Pope's recent letter to Cardinal Richard before the Chamber of Deputies, and use it to harass the Administration. On Monday this attempt was made, but it failed signally. The Socialist Deputy who laid before the Chamber the Pope's letter protesting against the expropriation of the holdings of certain religious orders, tried to show that the letter constituted an unwarrantable interference in the internal affairs of France. M. Waldeck-Rousseau replied that the Pope had the right of expressing himself in a matter concerning the religious orders under his control, but that France also had rights assured by the Concordat, that he did not regard the Pope's letter as an interference or a threat, but that, when the law concerning the religious orders was passed upon, no interference on the part of the Pope would be tolerated. The Chamber confirmed this policy of conciliation towards the Vatican, but of independent action for France, by a vote of 429 to 95, a surprising majority, which included the Catholic "Centre." The incident speaks anew for the political astuteness of the Premier. To hold one's self free to move against certain Catholic orders, without seeming to oppose Catholicism *per se*—that is no mean achievement.

What the "Christian" invasion of China has meant to the inhabitants of that country who lived along the line of march, is strikingly brought out in a letter from a distinguished American officer to the Countess Cesaresco, printed in the London *Times*. Arriving late, after giving up an important post at home, this soldier found the cities and villages between Tientsin and Pekin "all looted, silent, and empty as the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon"; "not a native in a region lately teeming with human life." Looting, murder, and outrage—this was the story on every side, and the whole campaign was to this witness discreditable to the "superior race," and very demoralizing to all who took part. "It is amazing how quickly the instincts of tyranny, the worst characteristics of the slave-driver, are developed in the average man who finds his fellow-men under his unchecked control." In this sentence this officer has put his finger upon the main reason why no man is good enough to rule another against his will, as Lincoln put it. When he is transferred to the Philippines, if he has not already been, he will recognize the same attitude on the part of the invaders towards the invaded, and in it will doubtless find the real reason why our "higher civilization" offers no attractions to the Filipinos. After such treatment of the Chinese by the disciples of the Prince of Peace, as is reported from all sides, we do not see how any missionary could have the heart to attempt to make further conversions to Christianity.

That the attempt to raise a colonial police force for service in South Africa has failed signally, only shows that England must settle her most ungrateful task alone. As the plan for a colonial police was broadened, the actual enlistments singularly decreased. From an attempt to raise the whole force of 12,000 on the ground, the field of enlistment was widened to the empire, with such ill success that the plan has been given over, and the place of this mounted police force must be taken by regular soldiers recruited chiefly in Great Britain. The failure of this plan of "policing" an enemy in arms and strong enough to take the offensive was to have been expected, but it is significant as well of the withdrawal of colonial support. The glamour of the march to Pretoria has gone, and the brutal realities of a prolonged guerrilla warfare, emphasized just now by the report of a savage outrage by De Wet, are not of a sort to invite enlistment on romantic grounds. It is probable that, as doubt of the righteousness of this war appears increasingly in England, the colonies, too, are giving the mother country only a reluctant moral support. We trust to see the policy of conciliation tried quickly by England, and that not merely as an easy way of getting out of a bad box.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE FILIPINO PETITION.

The *Evening Post* printed in full on Monday the remarkable document, signed by two thousand native residents of Manila—lawyers, bankers, professional men—which was read in the United States Senate on Thursday. Senator Teller and Senator Hoar had inspected the original manuscript, and vouched for the genuineness of the signatures. As for the terms of the petition itself, their force, their pathos, their burning patriotism can be appreciated only by one who reads the whole from beginning to end. The Senate has thus far refused to print this extraordinary appeal: all the more reason for the press to spread before the people a document which is, in many respects, the most significant of all the publications bearing on our Philippine misery and shame. The translation from the Spanish is obviously unhappy in places, and a tropical exuberance of language will here and there strike a phlegmatic Northerner as extravagant; but the main thing is the national sentiment which the petition sets forth with great and moving power. Every American should consider it his first duty at least to read it.

These leading representatives of the Filipino race, not in arms against the United States, be it remembered, come to the Congress of the United States and respectfully show that Americans have been deceived respecting conditions in the Philippines, past and present. A whole series of official fictions is, in fact, swept away by the assertions of these men who know. It would be unkind, perhaps, to go back to poor Gen. Otis, who had peace and plenty officially established in the archipelago so many months ago; but both Philippine Commissions, and the President who took their word for it, are left in a very awkward position by the authentic testimony of those in possession of the facts. All the old flattering unctions about the mass of the people, as distinguished from ladrones—especially all the "men of intelligence and property"—being anxious to submit to the authority of the United States, except where "coerced by armed bands of Tagalogs"; Judge Taft's assertion last August that the "majority of the people" were "friendly," "longed for peace," and were "willing to accept government under the United States," must now be set down under the head of things which we should like to believe, and would believe if the evidence were not the other way. These Filipino petitioners assert and prove that national independence has been their aim since 1894; that Aguinaldo is "the idol of the people, . . . because he understands the aspirations of the country." They affirm that, from the very first days of the revolution, "the peaceful people . . . have liberally supported in private the national soldiers," and will do so "as long as the war lasts." "All the islands of the archipelago," they declare, "are supporting the arms of the revolution," as also that the promulgation of the Philippine republic "has been celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm in all the forests, mountains, barrios, towns, and cities of the archipelago."

The petitioners take up temperately the various proposed makeshifts short of independence, and show how impossible each is, because it neither fits the facts nor satisfies the indestructible aspirations of the Filipino race. Annexation as an American State is inadmissible, on account of distance, diversity of race, and, above all, unwillingness of the people to be annexed. Autonomy under American rule, such as Canada enjoys under British rule, would not meet the case. "If the natives, who know the wants, customs, and aspirations of the people, are not fit to govern them, would the Americans, who have had but little to do with the Filipinos, be more capable of governing them?" This question has its sufficient commentary in the daily dispatches from Manila telling of Judge Taft's vain efforts to persuade the natives that he knows better than they do what kind of schools they desire.

Throughout the entire petition there breathes an unconquerable will. The appeal is drawn with the dignity and ability which Senator Hoar has well said characterize all the documents published in the name of the Philippine republic. There is no denunciation of the United States. No word of blame or hate is uttered against our army. But in all there is evident the proud, tenacious spirit that will never submit or surrender, and that, even if shackled by superior force, would simply bide its time and wait for a new opportunity to strike for freedom, dearer to it than life. The whole shows in the most conclusive way the insensate folly of our Government in persisting in a course which everybody can now see to have been a huge mistake from its inception. A fire was lighted in the Philippines, and our remedy was to stop up the chimney! We and the Filipinos are alike choking in the resultant smoke. How long will the Administration—how long will Congress—wait before seeing that the only recourse is to clear out the chimney?

GOVERNMENTAL REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

Mr. Walter Wellman, whose sources of information are excellent, affirms, in a Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Times-Herald*, that Western Republican Senators are much stirred up over what appears to be an official persecution of ex-President Harrison. His son, Col. Russell Harrison, was summarily discharged from the army, and has been unable to find out why. The War Department, indeed, intimated that there was no further need of such services as he had been rendering in the department of the Inspector-General in Porto Rico. However, his post was soon taken by another, a first lieutenant being jumped over the heads of his seniors, made a major, and sent to fill the vacancy. The fact that this first lieutenant is named McKenna, and that he is to go to Porto Rico in company with that other recent appointee who is also a son of a justice of the Supreme Court, has aroused in Washington a great deal of what is elegantly called "comment."

Another vicarious punishment of Gen. Harrison is seen by abnormally suspicious persons in the recent order detailing Paymaster Halford to service in the Philippines. This officer will be remembered as Mr. Harrison's private secretary in the White House, and the prompt seizing of the opportunity to jump him, not to promotion, but to the Philippines, is maliciously remarked upon in the Senate lobbies. Other strange instances of dispensing Government rewards and punishments have appeared from time to time in the public press. The case of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, advanced over the heads of sixty-six colonels, to be made brigadier-general, has attracted some notice. It was discovered that he had served in the Philippine campaign, but also that he had taken part in the much more arduous Illinois campaign; and the inference was drawn that his new rank had come to him as a reward for conspicuous bravery on the stump.

In making these appointments and removals we conceive that the President is but trying to give his Administration a truly moral flavor. The old divines used to speak of "The Moral Ruler of the Universe," who saw to it that punishment followed vice and reward crowned virtue. Mr. McKinley probably feels that he is the moral ruler of the United States, and that all the favors he has to distribute should illustrate the great laws of morality. What can be more important, for example, than right opinions? And what better way is there of fostering correct notions of the Constitution than by showing that those who hold perverse Constitutional views invariably suffer in consequence? It is in this light that the mortifications of ex-President Harrison are to be considered. His conception of the Constitution is "all wrong," and how demoralizing it would be if ingenuous youth were to see his son holding office. As it is, the most simple-minded can see that a man who differs with the true patriotic idea of our power and duty in the Philippines, is certain to come to a bad end. All this talk of the President's persecuting those who oppose him seems to us to fail miserably to rise to

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the lofty plane which Mr. McKinley occupies in this matter. He bestows his official rewards and punishments with the majestic gesture of a Bossuet, saying, "Be instructed now, ye nations!"

But while we thus appreciate the President's attitude, we cannot wholly praise it. To try to be an earthly providence in the use of patronage seems to us to be a mistake in this Christian dispensation. To the heathen mind, even to the Old Testament, the wicked flourishing like a green bay tree was a horrible sight, and the good man unrewarded raised awful doubts concerning the moral government of the world. An evil disease must immediately develop in the bones of the ungodly, while the faithful servant of the Almighty must have prosperous flocks and herds, and be promoted and petted, or else the Job queries would be raised. But the New Testament changed all that. Its blessing, as Bacon said, is adversity, as against the prosperity of the Old Testament. Christianity teaches that we are to wait till the next world for a final righting of the wrongs of this one. It is at the Judgment Day that men's wrong judicial notions are to be punished; and then, too, the due rewards of valor on the stump will be assigned. We cannot but think, therefore, that the President is ill-advised in attempting to set up a perfect system of moral rewards and punishments, by the use of offices, in this imperfect world.

It is only, in fact, in a Bowery theatre that we ever see virtue so thoroughly triumphant as Mr. McKinley would like to make it appear in his Administration. On the stage which the populace frequents the purest morality of this sort is displayed. The villain is punished not only horribly, but instantly; and the oppressed heroine comes immediately into possession of diamond rings and rich food in full view of the audience. But that is scarcely real life. Only by primitive instincts can it be thought a satisfactory picture of the thing that is. Hence the skepticism in Washington when the President essays such melodrama on the national stage. Senators know that, in fact, virtue is not always rewarded, and sin punished, so promptly and impartially as the President's friends would like to make out. Other motives will be imagined; and, to give as little cause of railing as possible, it would seem that Mr. McKinley ought not, just at present, to make any more such appointments as those recent ones of his which have led to so much thrusting of tongues in cheeks.

THE PASSING OF BRYAN.

The action of the Illinois Democratic State Committee in electing a prominent Gold Democrat as its Chairman, by a large majority, is a sign of the times which no shrewd politician can misunderstand. Illinois is bound, during the next decade, to be still more clearly the fighting-ground in national contests than it has become during the past ten years. It was the swinging over of that State to Democracy in 1892 which indicated the strength of the ground-swell in favor of Cleveland, as it was its large majority against Bryanism in 1896 and again in 1900 which showed that this brand of so-called Democracy would not be accepted by the nation. The choice of a Gold Democrat as the manager of his party in this pivotal State was rendered the more significant by the fact that it immediately followed the most earnest protests against such action by Bryan himself. In a speech at Omaha on Monday week, and in another at Chicago the next day, Bryan had insisted that the organization should stick to the principles which it had represented in the last two campaigns, and should allow no share in reorganization to men who had not been faithful to those principles. This meant, of course, that a silver man, who believed in following the lead of Bryan, was the only sort of person who should be considered for the Illinois Chairmanship.

What the success of ex-Mayor Hopkins of Chicago in Illinois means is that the politicians in the Democratic party are sick of Bryan. The organization of the party in many other States is sure to pass soon into the hands of those who do not believe in the Nebraskan. Four years ago Bryan had control of the machinery. The Gold Democrats, and the elements of conservatism which they represented, had been driven out of the party during the campaign of 1896, and the newcomers who had succeeded to the management were bent in 1897 upon keeping them out. It thus became a simple matter in 1900 to elect delegates to the St. Louis Convention who favored nominating Bryan the second time. But during the campaign of last summer and fall a great many of the Democrats who had been out in the cold for four years, got back into the fold. They nominally accepted Bryanism, and thereby made themselves regulars, entitled in future to as much influence in committees, caucuses, and conventions as they could secure. It is notorious that a large proportion of the politicians who pursued this course put no heart into their support of Bryan last year. They did not want to see him elected. Indeed, they desired that his defeat should be more overwhelming than it had been the first time. While they professed to support the ticket, they did not work for it, and it is an open secret that many of them did not vote for it. They were Democrats again in 1900, not because they wanted the candidate of their party to win then, but simply because they wanted to be in a position to name a different candidate in 1904. Bryan may say, as he did at Omaha, that he "would rather continue to lose than surrender any of the principles for which we have fought," but there are precious few politicians in his party who agree with him. Nine out of ten have got tired of losing—and this is true not only of the former Gold Democrats who came back into the organization last year, but also of such Silver Democrats as have any sense.

Bryan thus has the politicians against him. Men have been nominated for the Presidency who encountered such opposition, notably Cleveland in 1892. But it is always essential that such a man shall have, as Cleveland then had, the confidence of the people. If he has a firm hold upon the respect and affection of the masses, he may triumph over the politicians. Here is Bryan's fatal weakness. After his defeat in 1896, there seemed a sincerity and earnestness in the man which made many people feel that he was a leader to be trusted. His very fidelity to free coinage inspired faith in his character among the masses who had followed him. The campaign of 1900 lost Bryan this confidence of the people. He insisted that the St. Louis Convention should reaffirm the financial plank of the Chicago platform, and then he did his best to keep free silver out of the campaign. Instead of appearing the plain, blunt, courageous man who was never afraid to speak his mind, he evaded the very issue which had brought him to the front in national politics, and was disingenuous when he was compelled, much against his will, to say something about silver. This alone would have been bad enough, but it was aggravated by the equally bad showing which he made on the issue that he tried to push ahead of the financial one. He had himself secured the ratification of the treaty of peace when Senator Hoar, Senator Hale, and other Republican opponents of Imperialism were doing their best to defeat it, and then he attempted a national campaign against the treaty and the policy upon which it had been based. It was impossible that a man with such a record should command the confidence of the people, and the election showed that he was weaker among the masses in 1900 than he had been in 1896. This weakness was especially marked where he was best known—in his own State, and in other commonwealths near Nebraska—as these comparisons show:

	McKinley.		Bryan.	
	1896.	1900.	1896.	1900.
Nebraska	103,064	121,835	115,999	113,613
Kansas	159,541	185,952	171,180	162,605
Iowa	289,293	307,778	223,741	209,266
Missouri	304,940	313,733	363,652	351,913
South Dakota..	41,042	54,530	41,225	39,554
Colorado	26,271	93,067	161,269	122,733

Foreseeing, apparently, the action which the Illinois Democratic State Committee was to take on January 9, and recognizing its significance, Bryan, in his speech of the previous evening, took occasion to announce that he did

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

not expect to be a candidate again. He shows unexpected sense in thus accepting the inevitable. He may still have notoriety, and he may earn a good income by utilizing that notoriety in lecturing or in running a newspaper, but he has lost his hold upon both the politicians and the people, and there is little likelihood that he can regain it—especially upon former grounds.

THE POLICE BILL.

The measure for the reorganization of the Police Department of New York city upon which the Republican managers have agreed was introduced in the Legislature on January 9. The party majority in each branch is so large that it can easily put through any bill upon which that majority is united, and there are no signs of Republican dissent from any features of the pending measure. Moreover, it is plain that there will be no Democratic opposition of any consequence.

The fundamental principle is the single-headed Police Commission, and it is a great gain that both political organizations have at last come to accept what independent students of municipal problems long ago concluded was essential to good government. Brooklyn adopted this plan twenty years ago, and followed it until that city became a part of Greater New York, and it worked so well that the argument from experience for its extension to a larger field was irresistible when the new charter was framed. But the Republican politicians were not then ready to surrender what they considered the partisan advantages to be gained for their organization from maintaining a "bi-partisan" board, to be constituted virtually by Croker and Platt. The consequences have been so irredeemably bad that nobody is longer willing to raise his voice in favor of divided responsibility, with the evils that have followed in its train.

Instead of four Commissioners, nominally representing the two party organizations, who appoint and remove the Chief of Police—if they can agree to do either—there is to be a single Commissioner, in whom shall be vested all the powers, duties, and functions of the present Chief, and who shall appoint, and may remove, two Deputy Commissioners. In other words, this Commissioner-Chief is to be the absolute controller of the Police Department, and it will be what he shall make it. There will be one man whom the three and a half millions of people in this city can always hold personally responsible for anything wrong in its conduct.

The Commissioner is to be appointed by the Mayor for a term of five years, so that the first incumbent of the new position will be named by Mr. Van Wyck, probably early in February, 1901, for the period running to February, 1906—unless sooner removed. But Mayor Van Wyck may remove his own appointee at any time up to the end of his term, in December, 1901, and his successor may exercise the same power at any time during the following four years—supposing that the Chief Magistrate's term remains the same as now. Here we have the right principle as to the Mayor's power over all of his appointees applied to the most important of them—that he may remove an official at any moment during his whole term, instead of only during the first six months, as now. It is another great gain to get the dominant party committed to this principle as to the Police Commissioner. It ought to assure the ratification by the Legislature, later in the session, of the Charter Revision Commission's recommendation that the Mayor shall be given the power of summary removal of all appointees throughout his term.

The one defect of the proposed law is the bringing in of the State Executive. It is provided that, "during his term of office, the said Commissioner may, *whenever in the judgment of the Mayor of said city or the Governor* the public interests shall so require, be removed from office *by either*"; and that a successor may be removed in the same way. Moreover, this power of removal is to be as summary for the Governor as for the Mayor. The Constitution provides that a sheriff, county clerk, district attorney, or county register may be removed by the Governor, after the Executive has given such officer a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his own defence; and the city Charter provides that the Mayor of New York city may be removed by the Governor in the same manner as these county officials, except that the Governor may suspend an accused Mayor for thirty days, pending an investigation of the charges. The proposed law would enable the Governor to remove a Police Commissioner, who had been appointed by the Mayor, without either charges or an inquiry.

This is a grave mistake. It violates the principle of home rule, which would hold the Mayor responsible for the bad as well as the good exercise of his power over the Commissioner. It would make the Executive a possible factor in the administration of the city government to a degree which might be embarrassing and injurious. On the other hand, it is hard to see how any public advantage could result from the exercise of this Executive power in an emergency—which has been the chief plea made for the innovation. Suppose that the Commissioner were an official with a bad record, whom the Mayor would not remove, and the Governor should remove him. The Mayor could instantly appoint another Commissioner whose character would promise equally bad behavior, but the Governor could not remove the new official without giving him a chance to make a record—so that the situation would not be at all improved by the interference of the State Executive.

It is probably a safe guess that the reservation of the right of removal to the Governor represents not so much the desire of Mr. Odell to possess and exercise this power, as a concession on his part to the Republican organization of this fragment of the schemes, first for a State Constabulary, and then for a Metropolitan Police Commission constituted by the Governor, which he forced it successively to abandon. We do not suppose that there is any great risk of the present Executive's misusing this power. Nevertheless, it is wrong that the Governor should be vested with such absolute authority over a subordinate of the Mayor, and it is a great pity that a measure otherwise so good should have this grave defect.

THE INFLUENCE OF EXAMPLE.

I see there is a great rising against Croker, but the question is, Is it reaching the Croker classes? That is to say, Is it diminishing the affection and admiration with which these classes regard him? We must remember that they are, in the main, composed of people who either do not know how to read or write, except a very little, or who read only Croker papers, and who experience no social influences except what they receive in the barroom. If these people are to be influenced at all, it has to be done by example. In other words, we must get them to do things, or refrain from doing things, by doing them or refraining from doing them ourselves—we who may be called "the educated," or, as the French call us, "*les classes dirigeantes.*" When I arrived from Europe, about a year ago, I found the city filled with wild excitement over the passage through the streets of a huge procession in honor of Admiral Dewey—the greatest collection of people, it was said, ever seen in New York. It was composed of all classes of citizens, and Croker and his Tammany creatures figured prominently in it. Was there any attempt made then to discriminate against Croker on any grounds whatever? None at all. In fact, such a suggestion is calculated to make the New Yorker smile. Croker was just as conspicuous, and apparently as much revered, as the celebrated Roosevelt or any civic dignitary. We have for fifteen years, newspapers and all, been placing Platt in the same category as Croker, for the same reasons, but has anything been done about it? On the contrary, we have loaded him with honors.

Twenty years ago, if I had been asked whether the Tammany boys would allow their chief to go to the detested England every summer and hob-nob with the Prince of Wales, I should have answered unhesitatingly, that the thing was impossible, that it would ruin him even if he went one summer. But Croker has done this very thing for several summers without the slightest injury to his reputation or to his influence. On the contrary, his followers escort him to the steamer with yells of rejoicing, and fill his stateroom with fruit and flowers and bottles of champagne. In fact,

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

it has become almost an article in the Democratic creed that a boss is as much entitled to do his racing every summer in England as a king is to his palace.

Nor is this belief apparently confined to the humble and illiterate men who worship Croker in New York; it is shared by their Anglo-Saxon brethren beyond the seas. In 1898 I was passing the summer in the country near London, and felt that I ought, as "a good American," to attend the Fourth of July banquet. I found there from six to eight hundred Americans, either business residents there or passing travellers. There were a few Englishmen as guests—Mr. Bryce, for instance, Lord Kimberley, and Professor Jebb, all of whom made civil speeches. After them, about a dozen Americans spoke, nearly all of whom addressed themselves directly to Croker, who sat in a conspicuous place in the middle of the room. They addressed him in terms of humorous flattery; in fact, they left nothing unsaid or undone to give the Englishmen present the impression that he was our foremost man, and that we were proud of him, and he naturally listened with a smile of satisfaction.

I am putting together these things from my own experience that fairly explain the apathy upon which Bishop Potter commented the other evening at the City Club dinner. Tom Platt, who is now the senior Senator from this State, has for twenty years, to my knowledge, had the reputation of being as bad as Croker, seeking the same ends in the same way, yet he was elected Senator by a Legislature which gave his opponent, Mr. Choate, only seven votes, out of 149 members who attended the party caucus. The truth is that it is impossible to set up two codes of morality, one for the nation and one for the city. The revered McKinley is doing just the same thing in the Philippines as Croker is doing in the city—that is, seizing what does not belong to him, without any other authority in law or morals than that he would like to have it; and this with the approbation of a large number of our best citizens. The excuse which some of them make for this is that we are "in for it now"—that is, that having begun to pillage our neighbor, and to kill him when he resists, we are bound, for some mysterious reason, to keep doing it until we have murdered the inhabitants of twelve hundred islands. If I find a Christian man following the business of keeping a gambling-house or a brothel, or following any other disgraceful occupation, why should I have to tell him what else he is to do? Is it not plain that his sole duty is to "get out," even if many people make fun of him for so doing? And remember that most of Croker's constituents know nothing of these things, except what they hear from district leaders, who put their own construction on them.

We thus see that in our efforts at city reform, instead of being stimulated by example, we are seriously impeded. Bishop Potter very justly complains of the apathy of those who listened to his appeal at St. Paul's, a few weeks ago, but have we not displayed the same apathy with regard to Platt? Did we not, years ago, through a committee of our best citizens, find him guilty of the grossest frauds in regard to the enrolment and conduct of the Republican organization? Did we not then forget all about it in two years, and some of us accept office at his hands?

I think that these crises which we are having give us a lesson in the art of influencing the humbler classes which should do us good, for they are voters like ourselves, and share the government. If we choose to rob and murder for gain in one quarter of the globe, we must allow them to have a little vice and plunder in another quarter. If we insist that they should mend their ways in the city, we must mend our ways elsewhere. E. L. G.

THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1901.

The annual meeting of the Dialect Society in connection with the recent Congress of Philological Associations at Philadelphia was, as usual, mainly a business meeting. The Society has never provided a session for the reading of papers, on several accounts. In the first place, most of its members are also members of the Modern Language Association, and there is scarcely time in the busy holiday season for two meetings. Still, hereafter, through the courtesy of the latter Association, the Dialect Society is to have on the annual programme one paper devoted especially to its work. This will serve to bring its labors to the attention of new members, and of those who have not contributed the mite of a membership fee to its important investigations. But the main reason why the Dialect Society has not cared to arrange for a meeting devoted to the reading of papers is, that its most important work consists in collecting material which does not easily lend itself to presentation in this form. Collections of dialect words, or the localization of dialect material, while often possessing individual instances of great interest, cannot be presented in this form even before a body of scholars. The Society therefore prefers to continue its investigations without further publicity than can be given to its modest publication, *Dialect Notes*, and its still more modest meeting in connection with the Modern Language Association. In this respect, it may be said, the American Society is but following in the steps of its English predecessor, which labored, almost in secret, for years before the results of its labors could be gathered into those bulky volumes of the English Dialect Dictionary which, under the able editorship of Prof. Joseph Wright, represent the ripest English scholarship.

Yet, while emphasizing the quiet investigations of the Dialect Society, mention must be made of its one paper on the general programme at Philadelphia. It must have seemed odd to many, and little less than ludicrous to some, that a paper with the title "Calling the Cows" should have been given a place on the only programme representing the whole Congress. Yet no one heard Prof. Hempl's presentation, I venture, who did not feel that the Dialect Society is not merely playing with "Americanisms," but is investigating striking and interesting problems in a serious manner. Prof. Hempl showed, in his admirably clear and methodical way, that, on the basis of the calls to cows alone, certain great dialect divisions of all the country east of the Mississippi, at least, could be clearly marked out. He emphasized, also in a manner wholly in keeping with fundamental principles of the great progress in linguistic science in the last quarter-century, the importance of studying linguistic problems through the changes in English as spoken in America today and since the colonial period. No one could have better spoken a serious word for our Society, a word which may well be heeded by the occasional scoffer, and by the individual, far more common, who treats dialect study with indifference.

The annual meeting transacted some business of general importance. District secretaries were appointed for each State, so far as that was possible at this time, to push dialect investigations more vigorously, and especially the great work of localizing the dialect material already in existence. This is for the special purpose of preparing it for a place in such an American Dialect Dictionary as the Society hopefully looks forward to publishing at some time in the not too distant future. The list of these secretaries is too long to publish here, but it will be given in the next number of *Dialect Notes*, or at any time by the secretary.

Some idea of the Society's use of membership fees is suggested by a very good report from the retiring treasurer, Prof. R. W. Deering of Western Reserve University. With the small membership fee of one dollar a year, the Society has printed one volume of *Dialect Notes* and about one-third of another. The first volume, of nearly five hundred pages, is largely made up of closely printed word-lists, so that it represents a compact mass of dialect material, including references to some three thousand words and phrases. The Society has never paid a dollar for the services of any officer, and, considering the extent of its collections, a comparatively small amount for clerical services of any sort. The printing of *Dialect Notes* is most economical, so that almost every cent paid in since the founding of the Society has been returned to the members in printed articles and word-lists.

From reports presented by the secretary the more serious purposes of the American Dialect Society may be briefly outlined. It has followed from the beginning, so far as limited resources would allow, the aims of the most scholarly work in Germany and England. In the former country has been emphasized the study of pronunciation and grammatical forms in somewhat isolated communities, or "speech islands," as they may be called. Of such study, however, there has been far too little in America, as every member of the Society knows. It is especially desirable that there should be close and methodical investigation of this sort for several such communities in New England, in the more northern parts of the North Central States, in the extreme South, and in the middle region bordering Mason and Dixon's line. Naturally such studies can be made only by students of special training, as, those pursuing graduate courses in English, and teachers who have completed such study. But by some such, each year, the investigation of spoken English on the side of phonology and inflectional forms should be carried on and published so as to form the basis for an exact knowledge of spoken English in the larger divisions of the country. Communities of special isolation for a considerable period of time are especially important for this work. Only a few weeks before his death, the late Prof. Moses Coit Tyler suggested to the Society the study of the common speech of such a community as that of Block Island on the Rhode Island coast, and many similar communities might be suggested as likely to give highly important results.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

On the other hand, the Dialect Society has strongly emphasized from the first the sort of work which has been carried on with such considerable success in England, the study of the broadening and varying vocabulary of English in our own country. This has been done in three special divisions of the investigation. First is the gathering of words or meanings of words not yet recorded in the dictionaries. This is a slow process. To the uninitiated it often seems of little profit. But such picking here and there as a few have done systematically has resulted in bringing together considerable and important results. Let me illustrate. The modern English word *furrow* is from an oblique case-form (OE. *furwe*), from which alone the second syllable could have sprung. The older nominative form, *fur* (OE. *furh*), with the same meaning, does not exist in standard English. Yet a casual conversation one day in a college town showed that it was known by university instructors reared in such distant sections of the continent as Nova Scotia and western Pennsylvania. Such development and long continuance of double forms of the same Old English word are interesting to the student of language, and it would be still more interesting to know how widely the unusual form is current in America. Or, take another example. A word *binocle* or *binnacle* was reported to the local circle of the Dialect Society at Ithaca, N. Y., some years ago. At that time the only meaning which could be determined from the one reporting was a 'mill-race' or 'mill-pond.' More recently, Professor Fitch of Hamilton College has shown that the word is found in various parts of New York State; that it is used by Burroughs in his 'Pepacton,' though the author did not know the word and professed ignorance of its spelling, and that it is probably a Dutch word, *binnekill*, which has entirely escaped the dictionaries of all kinds.

Now, such raking of the substratum of colloquial language, while often turning up nothing but slang, is sure to bring to the surface many a term of real value to the history of language, and a much larger number of meanings which have hitherto escaped the lexicographer. Yet it is not, I hasten to say, merely to increase the number of words in our dictionaries that the American Dialect Society is working. The new dictionaries, it is true, have been quick to annex such of our collections as they could make available. But the Dialect Society aims at a different purpose from that which any dictionary of standard English can accomplish. It proposes to learn the history and localize the usage of every word not strictly a part of the standard language, and present the results in a systematic body of information for the scholar and the special student, as well as for the general reader.

A second division of the study of the vocabulary is carried on by a special committee of the Dialect Society, that to supervise the reading of American books. It is proposed to read, or have read, all strictly American books printed since colonial times. This work was first started by a letter to the *Nation* of March 18, 1897. Many readers, not members of the Society, at once offered themselves, and, while some have not been fully able to carry out their good intentions, much material has been sent in. One local circle is now busy with the works of Cotton Mather, and has already sent in several hundred cards. Others are laboring in other fields, and a still larger number is much needed. Teachers in secondary schools, as well as colleges, and people of leisure everywhere, are especially able to help in this undertaking.

A third division of the labor upon the vocabulary relates to the localization of usage. There are numerous dictionaries of "Americanisms" at present. These collections are interesting and often valuable, but they do not exhibit the essential element of all dialect study of vocabulary, the localization of words and meanings. While they sometimes give general indications of locality, as Eastern or Western or Southern, they make no attempt at a systematic presentation of usage in particular localities. There are also many words in our dictionaries which are marked as local or American in usage and which have no place in our best literature, or in standard language at all. Finally, the great English Dialect Dictionary contains hundreds of words which are also used in America, though no consistent attempt is made, or could be made at present, to indicate that fact. The American Society proposes to learn the localities in which all such words are used in America, and finally present the results in methodical form for reference. In this great work of localization of usage, any and all can help who will seriously undertake it. When this is done effectually, the dictionaries of so-called "Americanisms" can give place to an American Dialect Dictionary which shall be an authoritative guide to usage and an honor to American scholarship.

At present the Society needs two things: first, more workers in the various fields indicated above; second, an increased membership, both of active workers and of many more who will encourage its purposes by contributing the small annual fee, or the somewhat larger sum for life-membership in the Society. These two things were strongly urged at the recent meeting, and it is in the hope of reaching many who would be glad to express interest in one or both ways that this report is printed. Any officer of the Society will give further information, or requests may be sent to the Secretary, Prof. O. F. Emerson, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

N. M.

THE OIL-FIELDS OF BAKU.

BAKU, October 12, 1900.

On approaching the Caspian Sea from any direction, the extent and importance of the oil production of Baku are pressed upon the attention. At Tashkend, 1,200 miles across the deserts to the east, Caspian crude petroleum is the fuel used in the locomotives, while, far beyond that limit, camels and carts are loaded with the refined product for consumption in the more distant interior. All along this railroad of Central Asia, tank-cars for the transportation of oil make up a large part of the freight trains; while west of the Caspian the railroads to the Black Sea are fairly blocked with these unsightly vehicles. All the steamers on the Volga use the oil for fuel, and are busily engaged, while navigation lasts, in distributing it to the towns of central Russia. Indeed, the transportation of the petroleum product at Baku is an enormous problem. It is 560 miles to Batum, the nearest port for distribution on the Black Sea, and an elevation of more than 2,600 feet has to be surmounted to reach it. Up to the present time the Russians have not ventured to build a pipe line for pumping the oil that distance. They have depended entirely on a single railroad and on the Caspian steamers for the distribution of the enormous product. They have however, just completed a pipe line, 143 miles long, down the west slope of the divide between the two seas, from Mikhailova to Batum. But the oil is still all transported from Baku, more than 400 miles, in tank-cars.

As only about twenty-five million gallons a month has been delivered by this railroad, much of the product is shipped by a longer route, going by tank-steamers to Petrovsk, a port north of the Caucasus Mountains, and thence by rail around to Novorossisk, on the Black Sea, near the outlet of the Sea of Azoff. But as only ten million gallons a month are delivered by this route, the export of petroleum in 1899 was practically limited to 35,000,000 gallons per month. The actual exportation last year was from Batum 370,000,000 and from Novorossisk 51,000,000 gallons. Of this, 16,000,000 gallons went to Austria, 21 to Belgium, 28 to China, 30 to France, 30 to Germany, 48 to India, 12 to Italy, 5 to Japan, 9 to Java, 60 to the Suez Canal (in bulk), 20 to Turkey, and 85 to Great Britain. The total product of the Baku oil-fields in 1899 was 63,000,000 barrels, as against 49,000,000 barrels in America. In 1890 Baku produced only 38 per cent. of the oil in the world, and in 1899 57 per cent. To one familiar with the oil-producing fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the small extent of this immensely productive area at Batum is astounding. There the productive centres are scattered over a good many thousand square miles; but here the production is mainly limited to three centres of a few square miles each. During the last twelve years a single twenty-acre lot has yielded 35,000,000 barrels of oil, and is still producing at the rate of 12,000 barrels per day. In 1898 13,000,000 barrels came from flowing wells.

The two main productive centres are within a few miles of Baku. The largest of these, about six miles to the north, covering an area of only seven square miles, has 8 flowing and 951 other productive wells. The total number at the close of 1899 was 1,028, with 598 more drilling. This concentration of the wells gives them a unique interest. The first view of the field makes the impression of a compact pine forest. This concentration, also, greatly facilitates the disposition of the crude oil. The refineries are all within a few miles, forming a strange city by themselves on the outer edge of Baku along the shore of the Caspian. There are hundreds of immense tanks in a bunch to hold the product, with pipes running along and across the streets in every direction. As there is considerable leakage from these, the streets literally flow with oil; and women and children come with rags to sop it up from the gutters, and with pails to carry it home or to market for sale. Only when the leaks are exceptionally large do the companies think it worth while to save this waste for themselves.

The Baku wells range from 500 to 1,500 feet in depth, averaging less than 1,000 feet.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The geological formations through which they extend are much more recent than those penetrated by the wells in America, and much less compact. This gives rise to great difficulty in securing the production. So much sand works into the wells through the loose formation that it is impossible to use pumps to bring the oil to the surface. Resort, therefore, is had to a process of boiling. The wells are now frequently so large as to be tubed with 16-inch pipe. Down this pipe a boiler of nearly that diameter and forty feet long is dropped, attached to a wire cable. A boiler of that size brings up two barrels at a run, but the looseness of the rock renders it impossible in many of the wells to shut off the water, so that the extraction of the oil is much impeded on that account. Often when one boiler full of oil has been brought to the surface, two or three more runs must be made to clear the well of salt water which has filtered in while the oil was accumulating. Every imaginable device has been resorted to to remedy this evil, but without success. Liquid cement has been poured in to fill the cavity outside the tube, and then allowed to harden into a stratum impervious to water. But, as the oil-bearing stratum must be left open, the water eventually reaches it, and the two substances find their way together to the common receptacle.

This looseness of the superincumbent rocky strata leads to some interesting results which are different from those in America. Here, oftentimes, when a highly compressed reservoir is penetrated by the drill, there is nothing to prevent the escaping gas from tearing away the sides of the well and projecting the fragments into the air, like boulders from a volcano. When, therefore, the reservoir has been once reached by the drill, the workmen flee for their lives, while the gas and oil and stones spout up high in the air, battering to pieces the derrick, and overflowing the surrounding area with the oily mixture. The oil flows off in such a stream that dams of considerable dimensions are required to enclose the precious fluid, and huge pits are dug in which to store it. To learn all the particulars about this remarkable field, one should consult the sixteen annual reports of Mr. Chambers, the excellent American Consul at Batum.

Like the oil-fields of America, those in Baku are really no new discovery, except in their extent. Long ago the crude Pennsylvania petroleum was sold all over the United States in small bottles for 25 cents, labelled Seneca Oil (from the name of the creek where it was chiefly obtained), and recommended as a cure for sprains and bruises and rheumatism. So abundant was this oil on some of the small streams in western Pennsylvania that it is said that when boys had been swimming in them their bodies were so slippery on coming out that it was impossible to keep their clothes on.

The Baku fields, however, have been known for thousands of years. There is here an ancient temple where Parsee priests kept a flame of natural gas burning from earliest times as a token of the special favor in which they were held by the Deity. Here pilgrim bands of fire-worshippers continue to resort, as the Moslems do to Mecca. But the fires in this temple are no longer kept living, except to gratify the curiosity of foreign travellers, for they are now completely outshone by the innumerable flames kept up for commercial rather than religious purposes. So great are these commercial interests that they have given an immense permanent increase to the wealth of the Russian possessions in the Caucasus, and have invested the Caspian Sea with an interest which it never had before. It is now one of the most important channels of internal commerce in the world.

G. Frederick Wright.

AT THE BERLIN THEATRE.

TOLSTOY'S "THE POWER OF DARKNESS" AND BJÖRNSON'S "BEYOND OUR STRENGTH."

New York, January, 1901.

A rapid journey through some of the capitals of Europe—Florence, Venice, Vienna, Berlin, London—leaves one with the impression that it is to the German Empire that one must look for the promised land of modern dramatic production. This is perhaps not surprising when one remembers that the newer German literature worthy of the name has blossomed, with Hauptmann, Sudermann, and a score of minor authors, mainly in the field of the drama, and in so doing has but continued the tradition of Schiller and Goethe. But it is not merely for the native authors that the Germans find a place upon their boards; the dramatic writers of other lands, from Tolstoy and Björnson to the creators of "Die Dame von Maxim's" and "Die Schoene von New York," are also represented upon their stage. During a week's stay in Berlin I was privileged to see Tolstoy's "The Power of Darkness," Björnson's "Beyond Our Strength" (first part), Sudermann's latest play, "Johannisfeuer," Otto Hartleben's very successful officers' caste tragedy "Rose-Monday," and the "Oresteia" of Æschylus rendered in German blank-verse; while, had it been physically possible to be in more than one theatre on the same night, I might have included in my programme performances of Goethe's "Faust" (First and Second Parts), Lessing's "Nathan the Wise," Shakspere's "Winter's Tale," and, on the boards of the "Secession" Society, one-act pieces by Maeterlinck and the rising Russian author Anton Tcheckoff! Of a stage offering at one and the same time such variety as this, it is fair to speak as an intellectual institution, and this can scarcely be said of any other stage with which I am at present acquainted. An occasional play that appeals to the intellect is indeed to be seen upon the boards of our own and the English theatre, but if you will take the trouble to run your eye over the play-bills of the New York or London theatres and compare it with the one presented above, you will be driven to confess that the difference is one of kind rather than of degree.

To refer to only two of these plays which are so very unlikely ever to find their way to a New York theatre, let us begin with Tolstoy's peasant tragedy, "The Power of Darkness." I had read it many years ago and had been thrilled by the horror of it. Later I had read of its production for a performance or two at Antoine's Théâtre Libre in Paris. In availing myself of the sudden opportunity to see it performed upon the stage of the Deutsches Theater I had no time to remind myself, by referring to the book, of the argument of the play, and, beyond a general remembrance of the impression of horror conveyed by its reading, I had forgotten the exact nature of the events to be represented and the moral (for, of course, with Tolstoy, especially when dealing with the peasantry, there would be a moral) to be conveyed. It was, therefore, with the shock of a revelation that this drama of peasant lust, avarice, debauchery, and crime, with its culminating scene of self-denunciation and remorse, was unrolled, with an effect of absolute illusion, before my eyes. One saw, from its beginning, the descent into crime of the easy-going and apparently worthless farm-hand Nikita, inspired by the evil counsels of two terrible women, his mother and wife. One assisted with the young maiden, still innocent of wrong, and the old farm-hand, Nikita's "help," naturally honest, but fearful of interfering with those upon whom his livelihood depends, at that fearful scene when, without in the night, in the neighboring cellar, Akulina's child is being buried alive—when the terrifying and the tell-tale sounds enter the common living-room where the old man and the young girl are at rest, and the latter, unable to struggle longer with the nameless terror with which the unknown doings of the night have inspired her, climbs for protection to the side of the old serving-man in his bed over the oven. One was present, finally, on the wedding-day of Akulina, when Nikita, overcome by remorse, and encouraged by the exhortations of his venerable father, confesses publicly and in turn before each one he has wronged, and is led away by an officer of the law to suffer the consequence of his ill-deeds. Set beside these scenes, the death of Agamemnon in the Greek tragedy left one cold—was it because of the classic accompaniment of chorus and blank verse, or because Agamemnon, after all, was only a King, and it is for the simple woes of common men that we of modern days reserve our sympathies? Certain it is that Tolstoy's picture of the darkness of ignorance and its engendering sin stirs the imagination of the modern observer even more powerfully than does the fateful tragedy, dark with the doom of a kingly race, of the old Greek poet. The reason is, perhaps, that the work of the Russian writer appeals more directly to that wider social consciousness which is a distinguishing development of modern times.

Finely imagined, if not realistically studied, are some of the peasant types which Tolstoy has selected to illustrate his theme—imagined, to the point of divination, they must have been by the actors, even if familiar in actual life to the author. First among them stands Akim, Nikita's father, a peasant of the old type, God-fearing, simplicity-loving, who applies to the doctrine of interest the principles of brotherly helpfulness, deducing therefrom the condemnation of all interest as usury, even as did the early Church. The dialogue between him and the old servitor, Mitritch, upon this subject is an admirable example of Tolstoyan dialectic. Akim it is who, in most respects, stands for the ideal of primitive virtue that commands Tolstoy's allegiance—an ideal, by the way, that he has several times found realized among his peasantry; but the master's firm grasp of human nature, backed by that marvellous instinct for the real that characterizes all his work, has seen to it that Akim is no colorless type, but a real specimen of the Russian peasant as he may be found to-day. So with the two women Matrona and Anisia, they are no mere mon-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sters of iniquity—it is because they are so human that they are also so terrifying. Peter, the rich peasant who has to see his life and goods wasted because he possesses a false wife, and Nikita, the weak tool of designing women, are both strongly individualized characters in whose lives, if the element of fatalism plays so large a rôle, it is partially attributable to that national instinct for submission which is capable, in its place, of such surprising spiritual results. In the hands of the German actors all of these characters had ample justice done them, and this without any endeavor at the substitution of an alien peasant dialect for the original text. The actors all spoke pure German, but with a certain slowness and hesitation of utterance that admirably suggested a mental backwardness upon the part of the individuals represented.

There is a contrast of ideals involved in the passage from Tolstoy to the Norwegian poet, Björnstjerne Björnson. It is not merely that individuality asserts a higher right in the religion of the latter, but the idea of struggle which is the very life-breath of the civilization of the West comes here to fulfilment in a manner unrealized in the philosophy of Tolstoy. "Weakness," says Björnson, discussing this philosophy in one of his minor stories, "is boundless; strength sets bounds and keeps them"—and he applies this dictum to the religions of the East, with their doctrines of universal sympathy, of passive endurance, and finds them essentially unsuited to the peoples of the West. How far this may be just as a criticism of Tolstoy must not at present concern us—it serves to point out a difference; we are in another moral atmosphere. It is very stimulating, this atmosphere—fresh with the resin of the pines and the salt of the breezes on the rocky Norwegian coast. In this play, "Beyond our Strength," Björnson has taken us to the extreme northern limit of his beloved "dome-capped land," and here we are subjected to influences that seem akin to the vast phenomena of nature in those parts—influences that surpass human knowledge or power, and are a new manifestation of the antique spirit of Northern mysticism.

A pastor in these parts has effected wonderful cures among the poor of his congregation, and his fame has spread as a worker of miracles. No vulgar exploiter of the popular persuasion concerning him, he is himself deeply permeated with the belief that he is invested at times with supernatural powers as a direct answer to his prayers. Unfortunately, these prayers have hitherto been unavailing to restore to health his own wife, who is a helpless invalid. To reinforce his own prayers, he has summoned home his son and daughter, who had previously been sent to town to pursue their studies; they are to form with him about the bedside of the mother "a chain of prayer." But the children, it seems, have lost their father's faith during their sojourn in the town, and the father must abandon his plan. Then it appears to him that the children's infidelity has been laid upon him as a punishment for lacking faith in his own unaided powers of prayer and supplication, and he announces that he will go into the church and remain there in solitary prayer and praise until his wife, after having first slept, shall rise from her bed and come forth to meet him. He has scarcely begun his solitary orison when sleep, in fact, descends upon the eyelids of the weary woman, and she continues sleeping, despite the descent of an avalanche, which deflects from its course in time to spare the church.

Word, meanwhile, has been spread abroad of the "miracle" of the avalanche, of the pastor's presence in the church, and the meaning of it, and a crowd, reinforced by a party of religious excursionists on their way to a meeting in the neighborhood, are encamped about the church to await the issue of the pastor's prayers. Among the excursionists, a party of clergymen have been drawn, much against their will, to assist at the demonstration; and in a scene in which the author displays a very considerable and not wholly to be expected sense of humor, they debate upon the proper attitude to be assumed in the face of events of so unusual a character. One among them, however, by the eloquence of his fanaticism, has succeeded in bringing the rest to the necessary pitch of enthusiasm at the right moment, when the pastor, walking into his house from the church, is met by his wife, who has risen from her bed of suffering and come forth to meet him. They embrace, and the prayer seems answered—when suddenly she collapses and expires in his arms. The pastor, as soon as he has had time to realize what has happened, lifting his eyes upward, makes an agonized inquiry: "That was not, however, the intention?" Then, as a doubt seizes him, he whispers, "Or . . . or . . .?" and falls dead beside the body of his wife. He has died of the doubt.

Such is the mere thread of external events upon which the play is strung; could an American audience be brought to listen to such an argument? Abstractly the reply would be a confident negative, but, fresh from an experience of the fastening power of its performance, I am disposed to a faith that the play would interest an audience less serious than the German or Scandinavian. And yet it is not even in the events just described that its main interest lies. Events of all kinds are forgotten in the fascination of the human problem presented in the characters of the man, his wife, and their two children. Pastor Sang is a man who lives by his faith in the supernatural, which once assailed by a doubt, the very breath of his being is destroyed. His wife does not share his transcendent faith, but, putting it to one side as a thing to which she does not wish to come too near, she lives for her love of the man. The son, a pure enthusiast, resembles his father, despite the fact that he has got rid of the paternal religion; the daughter resembles the mother. The history of this son and daughter is told in a second part of the play, which, when I was in Berlin, was still in the hands of the censor. Taken as a whole, the play is a striking plea for the *human* side of life, to which are opposed the superhuman strivings that place their entire reliance upon forces "beyond our strength," and, as a criticism, is quite as applicable to certain classes of social enthusiasts as to those who are more narrowly described as religious. It is interesting to find Björnson, who must rank, on the whole, as an individualist, turning against the excesses of individualism, and preaching a doctrine that involves, for its successful application, not a little of that spirit of resignation which Tolstoy has discovered among his peasants. J. K. P.

Correspondence.

THE HEALTH OF PROFESSOR JAMES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: During the last few weeks alarming rumors in regard to the mental state of Prof. William James and his relations to Harvard University have found their way into the newspapers. The deep interest which the public naturally takes in the fate of the great psychologist justifies me, as chairman of the department of Philosophy in Harvard, in asking your permission to make a few statements in the matter.

That particular form of newspaper dispatch which has gone into the world as an interview with "a friend of the family," makes announcements of which the following gives the essence: "The family of the scientist has been requested by the Harvard authorities to keep him in semi-seclusion and away from Harvard." "There are grave fears for the entire mental health of Professor James." "The university authorities feel that his sensational pronouncement in favor of a spiritualistic medium must be ascribed to a doubtful mental condition." And, finally, as proofs, it asserts "the fact that a new man has been elected lecturer in psychology, Professor James's specialty, in the department of philosophy at Harvard," and that Professor Royce of Harvard has been called to give the Gifford lectures in Edinburgh which Professor James had promised.

The truth is, that Professor James, who is at present travelling in Italy, is ill—but not alarmingly—with heart trouble, and that he has taken leave of absence for last year and this, partly to improve his health, partly to write the Gifford lectures. In both respects the year has been successful; six of the Edinburgh lectures have been written, and his health is decidedly improving. In a letter to me of December 9, from Rome, he says: "I am vastly better in all respects than I was a year ago."

There was never at any period of his illness, for any one in the narrower circle of his friends, or in the wider circle of the University, the slightest idea that his mental health was weakened, or that any psychical disturbances entered into the case. The writing of six psychological lectures during this period speaks more clearly than anything, and in the letter mentioned he devotes four of the eight pages to a masterly discussion of a recent large volume of philosophy, the study of which he had just finished. The Harvard authorities never had the wish to keep him "away from Harvard," but merely the most earnest desire that he should return from his trip abroad next summer to his inspiring Harvard work; they hope, of course, at the same time, that he, as a convalescent, will reduce his work to a very limited amount to save his physical energies; but the idea that his mental energies have suffered has never entered into their discussions.

While the "friend" is in these respects wrongly informed, his statements become inexcusable in his allusions to mental disturbances as the source of Professor James's well-known interest in psychical research,

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

an interest which dates back more than ten years. Moreover, as the "friend" claims that this interpretation is the view of the Harvard authorities, his statement is not merely a distortion of the facts concerning Professor James, but an unworthy insinuation against the motives of those Harvard men who differ from Professor James in matters of spiritualism. Professor James has described the development of his views in the matter, all his arguments and conclusions, in such brilliant and clean-cut philosophical papers that only a disingenuous person could make light of his ideas by stamping them as products of a disturbed mind. As no Harvard man in recent years has publicly opposed his views on psychical research more sharply than I have done, I may be allowed to say personally that I had in these discussions with my friend James one feeling above all, that I had never disagreed with a finer or more open mind.

The "friend" claims further that Professor Royce's giving of Gifford lectures in Scotland is a proof of Professor James's breakdown. The fact is that Professor James's appointment is for Edinburgh, while Professor Royce gave his lectures in Aberdeen. The two invitations had nothing to do with each other. And, as the final proof, is given "the fact" that a new man has been called to Harvard for the psychological lectures. The fact which I know is, that all the psychological lectures being given this year in Harvard are given by Dr. MacDougall, who has been instructor of psychology here for three years, and by myself, in my sixth year as professor of psychology. A new man has not been called either for this or for the next year. The only psychological course which needs an instructor is the course in the psychology of religion, which has become vacant by the death of Dean Everett, and it is the earnest wish of the Harvard department that Professor James will step in and give this course through the next year.

HUGO MÜNSTERBERG.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, January 8, 1901.

EXAMINATION PAPERS ON MR. LANG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I see that Mr. Andrew Lang has been making out and publishing some very amusing burlesque examination papers on current English fiction by way of gently satisfying the worthy folk who take this fiction seriously and study it. I wonder if Mr. Lang's heart would not be softened if he knew that over here in America many young readers reverence even undeceased English essayists sufficiently to undergo examination in their writings. I beg to append a set of questions on Mr. Lang's own works that was lately proposed to a private club of young people who had for several months been conning Mr. Lang's essays and verses. The members of this club were very ardent admirers of Mr. Lang—who, indeed, is not?—and Mr. Lang, would, I am sure, have greatly enjoyed their enthusiastic familiarity with his writings.—Yours very truly,

LEWIS E. GATES.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., January 11, 1901.

(1.) Name Mr. Lang's works chronologically, alphabetically. Name them in the order of least importance; also, in the order of least resistance. What year did Mr. Lang signalize by the greatest number of publications? Which years since 1877 have been "the flashes of silence"?

(2.) Explain why Mr. Lang is not a dilettante.

(3.) Enumerate some of the more important subjects on which Mr. Lang has not written delightfully.

(4.) Account for the fact that Mr. Lang's essays all have the air of seeming to say something worth while.

(5.) Compare Mr. Lang with Samuel Johnson, treating each as the typical critic of his age. Who is Mr. Lang's Boswell?

(6.) Name some of Mr. Lang's best-known friends; and trace out as thoroughly as you can the influence of his friendships on his literary judgments.

(7.) Account for what seems so extraordinary—considering the land of his birth—Mr. Lang's averseness to treating of "love" (or of any other subject) *"in the aibstract."*

(8.) Expound Mr. Lang's indebtedness to German scholarship, particularly in his treatment of the history of religions. Aim at terseness, and kindly limit yourself to ten minutes.

(9.) Quote Mr. Lang's "Rhymes Made in a Dream," and point out wherein they fall below any other poem of his that you happen to recall.

(10.) Sum up in three words Mr. Lang's philosophy of art.

(11.) Suppose that a young lady anxious to "embrace literature as a career" were to ask for a model of literary style; should you recommend Mr. Lang or Vernon Lee? Justify your choice on both moral and artistic grounds.

Notes.

The Macmillan Co.'s spring list of announcements includes the first volume of Russell Sturgis's 'Dictionary of Architecture and Building,' A-E; 'Early Christian Art and Archæology,' by Walter Lowrie, D.D.; 'German Book-plates,' from the German of Count zu Leiningen-Westerburg; 'The Stage in America, 1897-1900,' by Norman Hapgood; "Representative English Comedies," a series of five volumes, edited by Prof. Charles Mills Gayley of the University of California; 'Shakspere, Artist and Man,' by Prof. L. A. Sherman of the University of Nebraska; 'The Beginnings of Poetry,' by Prof. Francis B. Gummere of Haverford; 'Chaucer's Prologue, the Knight's Tale, and the Nonnes Preeste's Tale,' edited by Prof. Mark H. Liddell; 'More Letters of Edward FitzGerald,' edited by W. Aldis Wright; 'Highways and By-Ways of East Anglia,' by Wm. A. Dutt, illustrated by Joseph Pennell; 'A Guide to Jerusalem,' by A. Reynolds Ball; 'The Land of the Moors,' by Budgett Meakin; 'Japanese Plays and Playfellows,' by Osman Edwards, with twelve colored plates by Japanese artists; 'Introduction to the Industrial and Social History of England,' by Prof. Edward P. Cheney of the University of Pennsylvania; 'Words and their Ways in English Speech,' by Profs. J. B. Greenough and G. L. Kittredge of Harvard; the fourth volume of the 'Letters of Cicero,' translated by E. S. Shuckburgh; 'A History of Rome for High Schools and Academies,' by George Willis Botsford of Harvard; the first volume of Lord Acton's 'General History of Modern Times'; the third volume of Edward McCrady's 'History of South Carolina,' for the Revolutionary period, 1775-1780; 'Reconstruction in Mississippi,' by James Wilford Garner of Columbia; 'American Municipal Progress,' by Prof. Charles Zueblin; 'Custom and Competition,' by Prof. Richard T. Ely; 'The Writings of King Alfred,' by Frederic Harrison; 'Democracy and Social Ethics,' by Jane Addams; 'Colonial Government,' by Prof. Paul S. Reinsch; Prof. J. Mark Baldwin's 'Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology,' in three volumes; 'The Limits of Evolution, and Other Essays,' by Prof. G. H. Howison; 'The Principles of Vegetable-Gardening,' by Prof. L. H. Bailey; 'The Flowers and Ferns in their Haunts,' by Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright; 'The Garden of a Commuter's Wife'; and 'The Roentgen Rays in Medicine and Surgery,' by Francis H. Williams, M.D. From the enumerated works of fiction we can select only 'The Crisis,' a tale of the civil war, in sequence to 'Richard Carvel,' by Winston Churchill.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. announce 'Hero Patriots of the Nineteenth Century,' by Edgar Sanderson, with portraits, and 'The Virgin Saints and Martyrs,' by S. Baring-Gould.

In addition to their forthcoming edition of George Sand, George Barrie & Son, Philadelphia, will issue Balzac in French, in a style conformable to their English edition, and at the same price.

A pretty and attractive reprint of the second edition of John Hill Burton's 'Book Hunter' has been made by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. The paper is somewhat thin, but the typography is generous and clear. On p. 152, in the note from Elia, an intrusive space has made three words (and nonsense) of Lamb's two: *"biblia a biblia [abiblia]."*

Cyrus Townsend Brady writes, and McClure, Phillips & Co. publish, a book entitled 'American Fights and Fighters,' being stories of the wars of the United States from that of the Revolution to that of 1812. Mr. Brady, in thus employing the leisure afforded him by the duties of a country parish, does not seem to have added much to our knowledge of American history, but it may be hoped, though probably with less confidence than that displayed by the author, that these stories may "encourage men to consecrate themselves, with the devotion of their forefathers, to the civic battles for freedom and honor which are still to be waged." These civic battles are always with us, and recruits for these wars are always wanted. A compilation like the one about which we are writing seems to date back to the days of Headley and Lossing, and shows evidence in more than one place of hasty writing. Charleston, for instance, is not the most important city of the South at the present time, and Paul Jones did not say about Pearson, or Pearson about Jones, what the author states in his article on the fight of the *Bon Homme Richard.*

'The Life of Grant,' by Owen Wister, in DeWolfe Howe's tiny "Beacon Biographies" (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.), is noticeable for literary quality in its presentation of the essentials. Mr. Wister properly finds room for Grant's retrospective condemnation, in his Memoirs, of the Mexican war, of which he held the Southern rebellion "largely the outgrowth," adding: "Nations, like individuals, are punished for their transgressions." Should Gen. MacArthur survive his service in the Philippines, he may leave a like censure for posterity to read in the day of judgment.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In view of the latest reports from South Africa, recipes for cooking the Boer hare after it is caught seem a little premature. Nevertheless, 'The Settlement after the War in South Africa,' by M. J. Farrelly (Macmillan), may presently have value as a careful statement of the conditions under which Great Britain must endeavor to establish its rule. According to this writer, whose English bias is not so strong as to blind him to obvious difficulties, the whole of South Africa should be made a crown colony, with the expectation that a few years' experience of the blessings of British rule will transform the rebellious Dutch into loyal citizens of the Empire. It may be conceded that such a consummation is to be desired; but when we consider what progress the Prussians have made in winning the affections of their subjects in Alsace, we can hardly believe that the Boers of this generation will kiss the rod with much sincerity.

In his 'Fact and Fable in Psychology' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) Professor Jastrow has reprinted a number of essays which have appeared in various magazines and are directed against the popular interest in "unorthodox" psychological phenomena and explanations, from "Christian Science" to "Psychical Research." Naturally, the tone is severely professorial, involving the proper reprehension of the superstition to which human nature is still prone, and exhibiting the usual jealousy of amateur efforts in subjects with which the academic psychologist is too often either unable or unwilling to grapple. A good deal of instruction may certainly be derived from this, as from many similar publications on these subjects, but on the whole it is to be feared that Professor Jastrow's volume overshoots its mark, both in its polemic against the views he dislikes, and in its presentation of the scientific attitude. A really and impartially critical psychology will, no doubt, find many interesting displays of human weakness in the history of superstition, but it will scarcely find that these displays, together with the monopoly of error, have been exclusively confined to any one party to the controversy (compare, *e. g.*, the history of hypnotism); nor will it be so determined to ignore the common origin of science and superstition, and the fact that the superstition of to-day is but the science of yesterday, or perhaps, sometimes, of to-morrow. Again, even in popular discussion, it seems a perilous policy to attack exclusively the weakest side of an opponent's case and to say nothing about the strongest, while an ounce of concrete refutation in detail outweighs many pounds of abstract generalities. It is the prevalence of the latter in Professor Jastrow's book, due, doubtless, to its essentially second-hand character, which constitutes its inferiority when compared with the work of (*e. g.*) Dr. Lehmann (written from a similar standpoint in a more judicial temper), Dr. Hodgson, or Mr. Podmore.

Prof. F. D. Allen's 'Medea' of Euripides has appeared in a new edition, revised by Prof. Clifford H. Moore of Harvard University (Boston: Ginn & Co.). Although it has been an eminently satisfactory textbook since its publication in 1876, it is now much improved, being nearly ideal for the use of freshmen, for whose needs it is especially designed. The introduction has been in part rewritten, the orthography brought up to date, and some illustrations from ancient art added. In the text, some MS. readings have been restored, and conjectures of Dr. Wecklein have been introduced in two places (vv. 1255, 1256). In the notes, at the foot of each page, there is one commendable innovation—the translation into English of the more difficult Greek parallel passages. The editor thinks that this is the only way to make younger students use such passages. Would that other editors would take this common-sense view of the matter.

Prof. Edward Capps's 'Homer to Theocritus: An Outline History of Classical Greek Literature, with Selected Translations' (Cleveland: Chautauqua Press), is an attempt to encourage the study of Greek literature through the standard English versions. The student's illegitimate use of translations, to avoid any great mental effort on his part, and the endeavors of certain publishers to place in his hands translations whose only merit is that they make a certain sort of classical study easy, have put English versions under the ban to some extent. There are, however, legitimate uses of such literary works as the translations of Browning, FitzGerald, Calverley, Lang, Palmer, and many others, and it is the duty of the Hellenist to avail himself of them. Professor Capps shows how this may be done in literature study. He has inserted in his text, which is a clear exposition of the development of Greek literature, a selection from the best and most accessible English translations. We are glad to say that he announces for the near future an enlarged edition, containing at least three more chapters and more extended quotations.

Mr. L. C. Syms, in 'Selected Letters of Voltaire Edited for School Use' (American Book Co.), annotates seventy-four examples of this author's epistolary style, with a vocabulary. It is a good service from any point of view, and we need not quarrel with the editor for omitting what he calls reflections of Voltaire's "sectarian and anti-Christian" spirit, though these passages are quite likely to have been, on the contrary, anti-sectarian. The matter of consequence is to encourage the study of biography through letters, which reveal character as no other documents, even when the product of a mind as little scrupulous of the truth as was the inventor of a text from Habakkuk. A companion volume from Rousseau should be next in order.

The last two volumes of the series entitled "Pages Choisies" (Paris: Armand Colin) are devoted to Daudet and Bourget; the extracts, as usual, representing every variety in the respective authors' work. It is inevitable that readers should miss some favorites in collections of this nature; for instance, Daudet's "Le Siège de Berlin" and Bourget's beautiful story of "Antigone." Daudet's charming introduction, too, to the "Lettres de mon Moulin" seems an almost unpardonable omission. The introductions, by M. Gustave Toudouze, are sufficiently accurate and comprehensive for their purpose, but might well have been written in more popular style and with closer view to the understanding of youth. It seems a somewhat fantastic stretch of critical imagination to draw a symbolical parallel between the late Alphonse Daudet and Michelangelo's statue of Lorenzo de' Medici. One need hardly add that Bourget's characteristic subtlety in analyzing delicate moral situations is not represented here.

The "Annual List" of new and important books added to the Boston Public Library during the past year is interesting as showing the present trend of thought and investigation. The leading subject (so far as numbers is concerned) of the twenty-three into which it is divided is Social Science; Fiction and Religion being relegated to the fifth and sixth places. It should be added, however, that a considerable number of the titles in some of the subjects are not of books, but of brief pamphlets. In the January Bulletin is the first part of an interesting journal of a survey, in 1791, for a canal across Cape Cod, by James Winthrop.

Amid the usual large amount of valuable information contained in volume i. of the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1898-99, there are about ten pages on educational conditions in the Philippines. The Commissioner has incorporated in his introduction a statement, "especially interesting on account of its source," by Agoncillo, first published in the New York *Journal* of February 3, 1899, and describing the educational advantages the Filipinos possessed before the American occupation; these, as is well known, were considerable. Professor Blumentritt, the German ethnologist, to whom reference has been made for a similar purpose in these columns, is also quoted in the report, to show that the diffusion of elementary education among the Filipinos, before the "occupation," was more general than is the case in many parts of Europe. One paragraph of that portion of the report which deals, very briefly, with the schools of Manila since their reopening under American rule, is worth reproducing. A newspaper correspondent "was unpleasantly impressed with the manifestation of civility of the Tagal children in school, who all rose when the superintendent entered their room on making his visit. This act the correspondent appeared to regard as a relic of tyranny, and he looked forward to the speedy banishment of 'urbanidad' (politeness) from the school under the Americans, who, he was proud to think, were too free and independent to show such manifestations of 'servility.'" The correspondent would, perhaps, be interested to learn that the custom of having the pupils rise from their seats when the inspector or some strange visitor enters the schoolroom, is a prevailing one in France, Italy, and Germany, also.

Prof. Ludwig Stein of Bern contributes to the *Rundschau* for December a stimulating essay on "Pestalozzi als Völkererzieher," in which he shows that the Swiss schoolteacher was not merely a reformer in elementary education, but also an inspirer in the field of social pedagogy. Pestalozzi's educational principles have become commonplace through numberless publications and a well-nigh universal practical application; but his importance as educator of men and of nations has not yet been sufficiently recognized. The writer gives an outline of his socio-pedagogical ideas. Though many of these, too, have already been accepted and put in practice during the century just closed, others are still to be investigated and defined, for Pestalozzi, with prophetic insight, has touched upon and taken sides in nearly all the socio-political questions which agitate our own time, and it is Professor Stein's belief that he may render to the twentieth century as valuable services as "Völkererzieher" as he has rendered as "Kindererzieher" to the nineteenth century.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Our readers have already been furnished with grounds for admiring the late Professor Henry Sidgwick, and we need but mention the fact that his Cambridge associates have agreed that some memorial of him shall be established at the University. Americans at large (and they are now appealed to, to aid in the foundation) cannot be influenced by experience of the remarkable personality of Sidgwick, or by his singular services in drawing Oxford and Cambridge together; but his indispensable part in promoting, and wisely conducting, and most generously endowing the university education of women will touch some minds in this country in a way to bear fruit to the memorial. It is a rich revelation, not only of Sidgwick's character, but of the nature of university life in England—without a parallel in any other part of the learned world—to read the report of the proceedings at Cambridge on November 26, 1900, to consider the memorial. Such testimony and such addresses can seldom be heard on like occasions outside of England. The form contemplated is the development of a library of books on Moral Science initiated by Prof. Sidgwick for women's use as well as men's; a studentship in philosophy, for either sex; a lectureship in Moral Science, to bear his name. But something else may be decided on. Prof. J. Mark Baldwin of Princeton has consented to serve on the committee to raise funds in this country, and contributions may be sent direct to him.

—A correspondent, of French extraction, writes to us:

"In 'E. L. G.'s' most interesting article in your last issue on the biography of Huxley, he takes occasion to remark, with hypothetical explanation, on the comparative paucity of biographical literature in French. On the other hand, no literature is more abundant in admirable memoirs. But, as an offset to the Huxley, the last 'Vie de Pasteur' might well be adduced. I have, however, an impression that few 'Anglo-Saxons' fully grasp the extreme reticence shown by average Frenchmen and Frenchwomen concerning everything of an intimate (even though unobjectionable) character relating to private and family life. Among my own French relations I have observed it again and again, though I need hardly say that our terms of mutual friendship and affection are constant and close, despite the distance that separates us. The publication of the Browning love-letters was considered almost universally in France as an act of unpardonable indecorum on the part of a son. As to the alleged difficulty of writing frankly concerning lives of eminent Frenchmen in letters or art, would this apply to Michelet, Henri Martin, Mignet, Guizot, Leconte de Lisle, Jules Simon, Léon Say, Renan, Taine, Paul Delaroche, Delacroix, or Ingres? And yet I doubt whether one could find an adequate biography of any one of them."

—We are in receipt of a pleasant letter from M. Frédéric Masson touching our Paris correspondent's recent criticism upon the order of his numerous Napoleonic studies. M. Masson affirms that he has "un plan d'ensemble," but it is so vast that he has misgivings as to his living long enough to complete it. He hopes at least to mark out and to lay the foundations. His scheme embraces the exhibition of Napoleon's youth and intellectual development; his natural and passional sentiments; his environment; his political, literary, scientific, artistic, and religious ideas. M. Masson is done only with the first section—youth; four other volumes have been occupied with the passional sentiments, and a fifth remains; four likewise with the natural, and three if not four remain to be written. Environment has had one of six contemplated. Seven will be needed for "ideas," and this portion is wholly untouched. The total footing is twenty-eight volumes. M. Masson has never had the courage to be so frank with his countrymen. "S'il arrive que l'on trouve cette confession dans 'The Nation,' tant pis pour moi."

—Attention was called in these columns some time ago to an article by R. M. Meyer in the *Deutsche Rundschau* for August, entitled 'Die Weltliteratur und die Gegenwart.' Limiting the term "Weltliteratur" to whatever has found universal acceptance among the various nations of Europe and America, Meyer attempted to discover the ten or twelve great writers to whose work such a term might seem appropriate. The unsatisfactory character of this attempt, and the mistaken conception of the term "Weltliteratur" which it implies, have been recently pointed out at some length by a competent authority on questions of comparative literature, Dr. Louis P. Betz of Zurich, in the Munich *Beilage zur Allgemeinen Zeitung* of November 10 and 12. Taking as his text the three or four passages in which the term is employed by Goethe, Dr. Betz has indicated the only proper method by which a comparative study of European literature can be attempted. This method does not centre in the selection of universal writers; but, regarding Europe as being, in Arnold's phrase, one great confederation, for intellectual and spiritual purposes, it studies the influence of one component part of this confederation upon another, and traces the great forces that have been operative more or less in all the literatures. Such an interpretation of "Weltliteratur" increases the number of writers who may be regarded as deserving of more than national attention. Hoffmann's influence on Poe and Hawthorne, for example, gives that author an international interest, and Poe himself becomes a factor in general European culture through his influence on Baudelaire and other French writers. This was pointed out with great detail by Dr. Betz some time ago in the *Neue Züricher Zeitung*, in a series of articles entitled "Edgar Allan Poe und Charles Baudelaire: Ein Phänomen der Weltliteratur," which, when amplified and corrected, certainly deserves publication in book form.

—The publication in the official Berlin *Reichsanzeiger* of the full text of the Emperor's school-reform project shows that the scope of the proposed innovations covers the whole field of secondary education, and directs in detail the lines along which the changes are to be made. The document has the form of instructions addressed to the new Cultus Minister of Prussia, Dr. Studt, with the statement that these reforms are to be the realization of the ideas developed at the Educational Congress called together by his Majesty in 1892, on which occasion he declared that it should be the purpose of the educators of the country to make their pupils "not good Greeks and Romans, but good Germans." The Emperor himself has divided this manifesto into five heads, the most important of which is the first, in which he declares that henceforth the preparatory work done at the classical Gymnasium, the Latin and semi-scientific Realgymnasium, and the totally non-classical and scientific Oberrealschulen, shall have equal educational values in admitting graduates to the privileges of the universities and their degrees. This breaks entirely with German educational traditions, and puts the scientific course on an equality with the classical. Some of the details in these instructions are not without pedagogical interest. The Emperor directs that more attention be paid to geography, and more to the English language and less to French; that, in the Greek, useless drill in forms be abandoned, and the æsthetic side of this language and its literature cultivated, as also the connection between Greek civilization and modern culture; that in modern languages the ideal be the actual use of the languages; that in history the Germany of the nineteenth century be more closely studied; that in natural sciences, especially chemistry and physics, the applied features be made more prominent; that in drawing due attention be paid to the practical application of this art in the study of the sciences; that the final examinations, having disappointed the hopes originally entertained, be abolished as soon as possible. The Emperor closes his instructions to his Minister with the hope that reforms along these lines will reconcile the existing antagonism between friends of the humanistic and those of the realistic schools, between the advocates of the classical tongues and those of the sciences. Quite naturally this manifesto is intended only for Prussian schools, but, if introduced there, other schools will, no doubt, follow suit.

—Students of dramatic origins will find material for suggestive comparisons in the Biblical plays devised or adapted by the priests in Mexico for the purpose of impressing the Scripture story upon their native congregations. Two of these have recently been printed by D. Francisco del Paso y Troncoso, the director of the Mexican National Museum, in the original Nahuatl, with a literal Spanish rendering. They are intended to form part of a volume, with the sub-title "El Teatro," in a "Biblioteca Nahuatl" which Sr. del Paso y Troncoso has undertaken to edit. The two pieces already issued represent the sacrifice of Isaac and the adoration of the Magi. Both are copied from a transcript dated 1760, but the originals go back in one case to 1687 or earlier, and the other in all probability to the preceding century. There is a contemporary account of a performance of the Adoration in the town of Tlaxomulco, in Jalisco, in the year 1587. This representation, which was reported in detail by the Commissary-General of the Franciscan Order who witnessed it, was somewhat different from the one whose text is now printed, although the general plot and character of the two were clearly identical. The Twelfth Night play was as much a feature in the life of the Mexican natives under their Spanish pastors as it was in that of their old-world contemporaries. One of the actors at Tlaxomulco had played his part on each recurring day of the Epiphany for thirty years. As early as 1540, Motolinia, the most reliable of contemporary historians, speaks of this as an established annual function, and describes the way in which the aboriginal "stage hands" worked the apparatus of the guiding star across the village housetops to the

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED
Reference Collection
Lee College Library
Baytown, Texas

church tower, beneath which lay the babe in his manger.

—In China, eighteen centuries ago, the learned lady Tsao wrote a book of etiquette and conduct for women and girls. Her little manual has ever since been the vademecum of the maidens and wives of the Middle Kingdom which gave letters, art, and civilization to the eastern half of Asia. It it still a standard work. Now translated by Mrs. S. L. Baldwin into English (New York: Eaton & Mains), with preface, sketch of the author and appropriate illustrations by a Chinese artist in Brooklyn, the little work reaches us bound in the joy-suggesting color of scarlet, and decorated in gold and green with stamp of coins and bamboo. It is sent forth, perhaps, as a covert retort to the spoilers of Peking. The translator has done her work well, not at all idealizing the text, yet hardly improving it by inserting within brackets occasional explanations or notes. These call attention to tooth-brushes and other evidences of civilization twenty centuries ago, point a temperance moral, or adorn the old tale of "the turnpike road to a man's heart, through his mouth." How to serve the afternoon tea, arrange the dining-room table, make the bed for the mother-in-law, sip the wine at the marriage ceremony, to eat and to drink, and "the refilling your cup with wine steadily refuse," to work and act in the garden and the kitchen, to make salutation, to practise hospitality, to instruct children and to secure gentleness, harmony, and virtue in the home—are the standard themes set forth in language which, in the original, is music to the Chinese ear. Of necessity the book reminds us of and challenges comparison with the 'Onna Dai Gaku,' or Woman's Great Learning, which is the standard work in Japan, though in age but as a mushroom. The latter work, unlike the Chinese, is replete with æsthetic hints and suggestions for making the home not only full of sweetness and light, but also beautiful to the eye, and delightful to that cultivated taste which regards, with tenderness and delight, nature as well as literature and ethics.

—Mr. Clutton-Brock's 'Eton' (London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan) is a more modest and, at the same time, a more workmanlike performance than Mr. Cust's 'History' of the same foundation, reviewed in these columns some months ago. The series to which it belongs—the "Handbooks to the Great Public Schools"—aims mainly at giving an account of the present condition of the several institutions, and reduces the historical narrative to a small compass. Mr. Clutton-Brock's abstract of Maxwell Lyte's standard treatise is pretty well done, though it might have been wished that he had not assigned Chillingworth's celebrated work, 'The Religion of Protestants,' to John Hales (p. 53). A reference to Ducange would at once have explained "the curious title of Conducts" still given to the chaplains (p. 65). But the author is more at home in the etiquette, customs, and slang, the studies and the games, of the Eton of to-day. The chapter on "School Work" will, perhaps, be found the most interesting to American readers; the two time-tables on pp. 195-6 and the list of lessons for the week on p. 197 are valuable "documents." The reader will learn with some surprise that "nearly all boys, except those in the army class, have to produce copies of Latin verses every week" (p. 186). Those who are interested in the boarding-schools now springing up in America, more or less on the English model, and are curious to know how the standard for the upper forms in England is kept so much above that required for entrance to the universities, may be advised to read the account here given of the "Collegers," and of their relations with the "Oppidans." The "Collegers," it may be explained, are the holders of scholarships exempting their fortunate possessors from all but a comparatively small part of the cost of education and board. Mr. Clutton-Brock assures the anxious parent that he "need not *nowadays* be deterred from sending his son to 'college' by the fear that he will find himself in a position of inferiority in the school"—a phrase which suggests that this was not always the case. His further assurance that the parent of a colleger need not "fear that his son, by associating with the sons of the rich, will learn expensive habits," is one which would be even more necessary in America, if an attempt were made to follow the English example and introduce a leaven of "scholars" into the new foundations.

HUXLEY.

Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley. By his Son, Leonard Huxley. In 2 volumes. D. Appleton & Co. 1900.

Thomas Henry Huxley: A Sketch of his Life and Work. By P. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A. (Oxon.). G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1900.

That Mr. Mitchell's book should appear almost simultaneously with the 'Life and Letters' is, perhaps, unfortunate for him and for his publishers, but not so for the general reader, who could not do better than to read the smaller by way of preparation for the larger book. It will furnish him with an iron thread on which to string the letters, with a general conception into which the particulars of the biography will fit with mutual illumination. It is exceedingly well done. Mr. Mitchell has a fine gift for exposition, and he brings out the character of Huxley's successive positions and discoveries with great clearness. The "Huxley and Darwin" chapter develops with much precision the nature of Huxley's unconscious anticipations of the 'Origin,' and the relation of both men to the general theory of evolution, of which Huxley was more convinced than of natural selection as a special form of it. His insistence was uniform that natural selection was an hypothesis lacking the necessary confirmation which he believed might be obtained for it by a sufficiently careful and persistent experiment in artificial breeding. Huxley's advocacy of Darwin has a noble chapter to itself, and there are others explaining his own work on vertebrate anatomy, man and the apes, scientific education, and so on. His anti-materialism and anti-supernaturalism are explained with equal sympathy, his "Ethics of the Cosmos" with some hesitation. Every aspect of Huxley's life, except the purely personal, gets its proportionate treatment, and, whether as an introduction to the 'Life and Letters,' or as an exclusive study for those who must deny themselves the major book, it can hardly be commended in excess of its distinguished worth.

But this lofty praise of Mr. Mitchell's book derogates nothing from the importance of Mr. Leonard Huxley's. This is strongest where Mr. Mitchell's book is weakest—in the presentation of Huxley's character and personality. Mr. Huxley's own writing is thoroughly good, and his apprehension of his father's scientific work is clear, but he leaves him for the most part to expound it in his letters, and these have too much the character of a commentary on what is supposed to be already known, to be enlightening to the less perfectly informed. What we do get at every stage is the reaction of Huxley's mind upon his work and its effect on others, with a good deal of its tentative process in advance of its deliberate expression. The structure of the book is chronological, the forty-nine chapters having no other title respectively than that of the year or years they represent. A topical arrangement would perhaps have been impossible. But where there is continual transition from one subject to another, it is often difficult to make out the lines of dominant interest in a particular period. In a few instances the letters relating to some special interest or episode are massed in a chapter by themselves, and the general correspondence is afterwards given in one or more chapters. This, too, is somewhat confusing, but it is, nevertheless, an acceptable device, especially in the chapters giving an account of Huxley's relation to the 'Origin of Species.' There are lacunæ in the correspondence as in the geological record as by Huxley apprehended. Where we expect much we sometimes get little. There is, for instance, hardly a word about Darwin's 'Descent of Man,' and there is even less about Tyndall's famous Belfast address, except in advance of its delivery.

The early chapters do not add much to the autobiographical account of Huxley's youth and lack of early training contained in his collected writings. Further on we are startled with the terrible frankness of a letter about the "confusions of his wasted youth," from which he was saved by Thomas Carlyle, congenial work, and his love for the lady who became his wife. There is a recurrent note of resentment where his father is spoken of. How distinctly the boy was father of the man is shown by a journal which he kept in 1840 and for a few years after. That year we find him quoting Novalis, "Philosophy can bake no bread, but it can prove for us God, freedom, and immortality," and deciding for the knowledge that can bake our bread. Thus early did he come to the conclusion which he elaborated in his 'Hume' and elsewhere—that we are equally uncertain as to the ultimate character of matter and soul. Deep ponderings these for a boy of fifteen, and conclusive of the absurdity of the notion that his ultimate metaphysical studies were those of an amateur, caught up as a handy weapon in a special fight. The metaphysical questions, the ultimate problems of philosophy, were always fundamental to his thought. Quite as absurd is the notion that Huxley, equally with Darwin, suffered a scientific atrophy of his æsthetic life. As represented by these pages his intellectual breadth was a conspicuous trait. He is on the best of terms with Homer and Dante and Shakspere and Goethe and many lesser poets, and never at a loss for an apt quotation from them, to say nothing of his full acquaintance with the noblest piece of English literature extant, the King James version of the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures. His early knowledge of East End conditions was prophetic of his

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

later interest in the London poor and his endeavors to alleviate their intellectual misery.

The closeness of his early application to his studies is certified by the nickname which his fellow-students gave his window, "The Sign of the Head and Microscope." His first visit to Faraday was intended to engage his interest in a scheme of perpetual motion which Huxley had, as he thought, discovered. Faraday suffered his foolishness patiently, if not gladly. It is interesting that Huxley, Darwin, and Hooker, three noble friends, each took a long ocean voyage as their best early course in science. Huxley's position on the *Rattlesnake* was that of assistant surgeon, but he went far beyond the official naturalist of the expedition in his scientific researches, which, though not confined to the medusæ, were preëminently concerned with them. His best discovery, however, was that of the lady at Sydney whom he married after an engagement that put the affection of the lovers to the sorest proof. It was of eight years' duration, during five of which they had no meeting, and letters back and forth were months upon the way. When at length Miss Heathorn came to England, she was so sick that Huxley thought that death would cheat him of his bride. After the long waiting, one is disappointed to meet her so seldom in the letters; but this defect is remedied as they go on, and our assurance is complete that here was a marriage of true minds. Nowhere is Huxley more engaging than in his relations with his family, his happy comradeship with his children. Hardly less beautiful are his relations with Darwin, Spencer, Hooker, Tyndall, and other friends. He was not much affected by those odiums from which the scientific mind has suffered hardly less than the theological. His relations with Owen were a conspicuous exception to this rule. Even then it was Owen's treatment of Darwin, which he thought cowardly and insincere, and not any injustice to himself, that put an edge upon his steel.

We get an acute impression of the pains of Huxley's life from 1850 to 1854. These were years of baffled and impatient struggle, often tending to despair and the resolve to give up science altogether for some employment that would enable him to marry and make both ends meet. One incident of the waiting-time was his luckless application for a professorship in Toronto, Canada, for which Tyndall also applied, without success. When the tide turned, it did so with a will. It brought first a permanent lectureship in the School of Mines in Jermyn Street, London, and within a month a place on the Geological Survey, which doubled his income, making it, with what he could pick up in various ways, £600 a year. The sudden death of his friend Forbes, who had made the position for him in Jermyn Street, brought him the offer of the Edinburgh lectureship, which Forbes had held with a salary of £1,000 a year, but he preferred to stay in London because of its better opportunities for research. In November, 1854, he writes:

"There is always a Cape Horn in one's life that one weathers or wrecks one's self on. Thank God, I think I may say I have weathered mine—not without a good deal of damage to spars and rigging though, for it blew deuced hard on the other side."

Heretofore Huxley's work had been mainly morphological. After 1854, palæontology engrossed him more and more, at first with many backward looks to his first love, to which he was resolved that he would some day return, but this he never did to an exclusive or even a preëminent degree. But for this change in the direction of his work he could not have taken the part he did in the controversy that was precipitated by the publication of Darwin's 'Origin' in November, 1859. In the meantime, his most daring venture was his lecture of 1858 "On the Theory of the Vertebrate Skull," a direct challenge to Owen, who had too incontinently fallen in with the views of Oken and Goethe. The chapters that report his relation to Darwin's epoch-making book are the most dramatic in this biography, but their edge is not so keen as it would be if Huxley's account of the matter in the Darwin 'Life and Letters' were not already classical, together with his address, "The Coming of Age of the 'Origin of Species,'" and others tending to the same effect. Moreover, we have had various accounts of the Oxford meeting of the British Association at which Huxley made his great retort on Bishop Wilberforce, who, in a brilliant speech, for which he had been primed by Owen, inquired whether Huxley's grandfather or grandmother was an ape. Huxley answered:

"If there were an ancestor whom I should feel shame in recalling, it would be a *man*—a man of restless, versatile intellect, who, not content with an equivocal success in his own sphere of activity, plunges into scientific questions with which he has no real acquaintance, only to obscure them by an aimless rhetoric, and distract the attention of his hearers from the real point at issue by eloquent digressions and skilled appeals to religious prejudice."

This is Prof. J. R. Green's recollection of Huxley's words, but Huxley was sure that he did not use the word "equivocal," and others have insisted that the entire passage has too much of Green's diffuseness and too little of Huxley's incisiveness. It will be remembered that Huxley's review of Darwin in the *Times* was the cap-sheaf of Darwin's satisfaction in the opinions of his most valued friends. Huxley's 'Man's Place in Nature' received a strong impulse from his work as Darwin's chief defender, though the book had close relations with his studies in vertebrate anatomy before 1860. The ten following years were the great decade of his life. At no other time did he advance with such a joyous swing as during this period, though already there were penalties to pay for overwork; and dyspepsia, originating in the poisoning contracted from a juvenile dissection, was a danger that was never far away.

With passionate enjoyment of his work came great private sorrow, when, in 1860, his first-born son, called Noel, because born at Christmas time, was suddenly taken from him. One of the longest, and certainly one of the most impressive and pathetic letters here given, is that which he wrote to Charles Kingsley, replying to one in which Kingsley pressed on him the usual consolation, but with an accent of personal sympathy and affection that went straight to Huxley's heart. If one would know the innermost Huxley, he should read this letter, though he read nothing else. The absolute sincerity with himself and others shines here with a clarity unequalled in a book which is everywhere an illustration of this quality. Like George Eliot, he disdains all "opium," and will not consider his wish to believe anything as any reason why he should believe it. He says:

"My business is to teach my aspirations to conform themselves to fact, not to make facts harmonize with my aspirations. Science seems to me to teach in the highest and strongest manner the great truth which is embodied in the Christian conception of entire surrender to the will of God. Sit down before fact as a little child, be prepared to give up every preconceived notion, follow humbly wherever and to whatever abysses nature leads, or you shall learn nothing. I have only begun to learn content and peace of mind since I have resolved, at all risks, to do this."

The letter goes on to denounce both the doctrine of future rewards and punishments, while pleading that "we still have judgment here," and the doctrine commended to him by the priest officiating at his boy's funeral, "If there be no future life, let us eat, drink, and be merry."

It is impossible within the limits of a brief review to touch one in ten of the matters that engrossed Huxley's interest and enthusiasm in these busy and eventful years. In 1866 we find him with Mill, and Lyell, and Spencer, on the right side of the business *in re* Gov. Eyre; in 1867, entering on that long course of lectures to workingmen which was so congenial to his disposition and so helpful to those whom he addressed. It was not a workingman whom he once singled out as specially attentive, and who afterward wished to put one question, "Was the cerebellum inside or outside the skull?" The *Bathybius* trouble began in 1867, and returned to plague the inventor until in 1879 he "ate the leek," man-fashion, at a meeting of the British Association, confessing his mistake, but at the same time insisting that he had never built *Bathybius* into the general structure of his evolutionary doctrine. The letters to Spencer are many, and he describes himself as this philosopher's devil's advocate. "There is no telling how many brilliant speculations I have been the means of choking off in an embryonic state." In 1870 he was already on the first two of ten Royal Commissions, a waste of power to a pecuniary end which he tried to justify by the incidental public benefit and scientific observation. The Metaphysical Society had been instituted the previous year, but other biographies have anticipated this, even as to those particulars which concern Huxley in the most special manner: such, for example, as his retort on Dr. Ward, who professed his inability to withhold the expression of his horror when such sentiments as Huxley's were advanced. To which Huxley: "I must in fairness say that it will be very difficult for me to conceal my feeling as to the intellectual degradation which would come of the general acceptance of such views as Dr. Ward holds."

His voluntary election to the new London School Board in 1870 marked a tendency to steadily increasing engrossment in official work, while he was fondly cherishing the hope of more time for original research. His visit to America was in 1876. "His reception may be said to emphasize his definite establishment in the first rank of English thinkers." It will be remembered that during his visit here a prophecy which he had made about the horse's genealogy, as shown by the development of his ancestral toes, was strikingly confirmed.

Sailing up New York harbor, he said, "If I were not a man, I should like to be a tug"; and high pressure was the habit of

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

his life until the machinery broke down. This happened in 1871, and again in 1884. From both catastrophes he rallied, but each time, and especially after the second, with much abatement of his normal strength. The shadows of sickness and despondency lie heavy upon many pages of Mr. Huxley's second volume, and the question intrudes itself whether a more exigent standard of selection would not have been better. But this volume abounds in interesting matter; notably in that touching Huxley's battle with Gladstone and the Clericals upon Biblical and theological questions. A deeper interest in politics and a lively part in its discussion were characteristic of these later years. One may, perhaps, justly doubt whether hypochondriacal dyspepsia did not give some color to his opinions on the Irish question, and to such views as those of his Romanes Lecture, about which there are important letters. In conclusion, there are chapters on the man's personal habits, traits, and manners that make a natural climax to the favorable impression of his character which the book conveys in all its parts. The sum of the whole matter is that, ardent as was his passion for the discovery of scientific truth, even more ardent was his passion for men's saving knowledge of it, and for their deliverance from all ignorance and superstition, and the evils which they carry in their train. Among those who love their fellow-men, Huxley's name deserves a lofty place. He said that he would rather be remembered as "a man who did his best to help the people" than in any other way. The philanthropist in him eclipsed the man of science. Taking our leave of him, may we not say, as he said of another, "For such a man there can be no fear in facing the great unknown. His life has been one long experience of the substantial justice of the laws by which this world is governed, and he will calmly trust to them still as he lays his head down for his long sleep"?

SOURCE-BOOKS.

Source-Book of English History: Leading Documents, together with illustrative material from contemporary writers, and a bibliography of sources. By Guy Carleton Lee, Ph.D. Henry Holt & Co. 1900. Pp. xvii, 609.

Source-Book of English History for the use of Schools and Readers. By Elizabeth Kimball Kendall, M.A. Macmillan, 1900. Pp. xvi., 483.

The compilation of "source-books" of one sort or another is now going on so rapidly, and the use of "sources" even in elementary historical instruction is being so generally approved, that it behooves teachers and students, as well as reviewers, to subject each new applicant for favor to more than ordinarily careful examination. We take it that a book of this description, prepared primarily for the use of other than mature scholars, ought to comply with two requirements. In the first place, the collection ought to show clearly what the compiler means by "sources"; whether, that is, he has in mind the primary records, statutory or otherwise, out of which narrative history is mainly constructed, or the illustrative material useful in the way of collateral comment and enlightenment. In the second place, the text of the selections should be accurately reproduced, omissions and condensations carefully indicated, and alterations, if any, made in accordance with principles reasonably justified and consistently followed. A book that cannot bear scrutiny at these two points cannot, we think, be regarded as a wholly creditable addition to working historical material.

The 225 selections in Dr. Lee's substantial volume cover the whole field of English history, from the first mention of the country, by Herodotus, to the London Convention of 1884 between Great Britain and the South African Republic. In point of proportion, the space is fairly well distributed among the different periods, although more than two-thirds of it is allotted to the period preceding 1689. The editor states that the scope of the collection "is such as to make it available for use with any text-book upon English History." We do not think it quite clear, however, for what class of students the book is designed. A valuable introductory bibliography enumerates the most important collections of sources, but a glance shows that the profitable use of most of them is beyond the powers of any but mature workers. On the other hand, an examination of the selections themselves does not confirm the first impression made by the bibliography. Dr. Lee tells us in his preface that he has differed from Bishop Stubbs in including material not strictly documentary, and from Professor Hart in including material that *is* documentary. We are bound to say that the result of this attempt to keep a middle course is a collection which is neither the one thing nor the other. It has too few documents to satisfy those who would value a collection of matter of that sort, and too little illustrative material—"sources," be it observed, in a very different sense from documents—to be of much service in that direction. In other words, Dr. Lee has fallen into the very error which ought by all means to be avoided in the compilation of source manuals—that, namely, of jumbling together a lot of important matter, all of it, no doubt, interesting and worth while, but exhibiting the widest variation in appropriateness and usefulness.

Selection, in works of this character, is so much an affair of individual judgment, and is often influenced so much by a teacher's accustomed way of presenting a subject to his class, that a compiler is entitled to a large measure of liberty. An examination of Dr. Lee's selections, however, shows some unexpected omissions, particularly in the later period. There are no treaties save the Transvaal conventions, and no acts relating to America. In the last century we miss such important pieces as the Schism Act, the Septennial Act, the Place Bill, and Pitt's India Bill; and there is nothing about the Hastings trial save a letter from Hastings to Sir John Shore. In the present century, there is no documentary material on the Reform bills, or the civil service, or Ireland, or education, or municipal government, or half-a-dozen other matters which have been prominently before the mind of England in the past hundred years. The thoroughness with which Stubbs, Prothero, and Gardiner have gleaned in their respective fields may excuse a later worker from duplicating their labors, but the time would seem to have passed for such a scanty treatment of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as Dr. Lee has given us.

It would be gratifying to be able to say that, although Dr. Lee's method of selection could not be endorsed, his reproduction of texts showed commendable accuracy and care. Unfortunately, however, even this meed of praise must be withheld. In his preface, Dr. Lee informs us that, "believing that documents are most useful in their most readable form," he has, "in most cases," modernized spelling, punctuation, and capitalization, but has "preserved the original style when necessary to bring out the full effect of the selections"; that he has preferred "the most approved editions" or "official editions"; and that in deciding upon translations, he has "selected and edited those which in [his] opinion most faithfully present the meaning of the best manuscripts." The "editing" of a text already published in a variorum critical edition is, at best, delicate business, and Dr. Lee's pages show many striking illustrations of what such a course may lead to.

A number of Dr. Lee's documents are labelled as "edited" from the well-known *Statutes of the Realm.* What the "editing" consists in, and the kind of text produced by it, can best be seen by putting a few passages side by side. The citations from the *Statutes* are, of course, from the English version, with modernized capitalization.

LEE.	STATUTES OF THE REALM.
Edward . . . to all those that shall hear or see these present letters. . . . And we will that if any judgment be given from henceforth, contrary to the points of the charter aforesaid, by the justices or by any other of our officials that hold pleas before them, it shall be undone and holden for naught. —*Confirmation of the Charters*, p. 184. No tallage or aid shall be imposed or levied. . . . Also we will and grant . . . that all clerks and laymen, of our realm, shall have all their laws . . . as freely.—*De Tallagio non Concedendo*, p. 186.	Edward . . . to all those that these present letters shall hear or see. . . . And we will . . . by the justices, or by any other our ministers that hold plea before them against the points of the charters (etc.). No tallage or aid shall be [taken] or levied. . . . We will and grant. . . . that all clerks and laymen of our land shall have [all] their laws . . . as largely. . . .

The sixth section of this document, as given by Dr. Lee, follows neither the Latin nor the English version of the *Statutes of the Realm*, but seems to partake somewhat of both.

LEE.	STATUTES OF THE REALM
. . . and afterwards religious men have notwithstanding entered . . . . . earls [barons], . . . and other our lieges. . . . the immediate chief lord. . . . —*Statutum de Religiosis*, p. 188.	and notwithstanding such religious men have entered. . . . . earls [barons], and other our subjects . . . . . the chief lord immediate. . . .
. . . to the intent that as well clerks as laymen might be admitted in such monasteries and religious houses, ... whereby it happens that numbers of . . . . . and alms are withdrawn from the poor, ... —*Statutum de Asportatis Religiosorum*, p. 190	. . . to the intent that clerks and laymen might be admitted in such monasteries, priories, and religious houses . . . . . and thereby the number of . . . . . and alms [being not given to] the poor. . . . *Variant:* are withheld from, etc.

In the *Statutes of the Realm*, further, this statute bears the title *Statutum Carlioli*, the title chosen by Dr. Lee being there ascribed to "old printed copies."

It would be tedious, however, though not difficult, to multiply such illustrations. As compared with the texts cited as authorities,

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a word-for-word comparison of a number of Dr. Lee's extracts shows scores of additions, omissions, substitutions, alterations, and transpositions, not to mention a number of obvious misprints. If this sort of thing is "editing," we can but think it editing of an extraordinary sort, and far removed from the kind of work which careful scholars recognize as legitimate.

Of errors of another sort, too, some of them apparently attributable to haste, Dr. Lee's book shows a good many. The ascriptions of authorship prefixed to the several selections do not always agree with the sources indicated at the end. The prefatory notes, nowhere very substantial, are sometimes trivial, as where we read (p. 141) that "this document is of sufficient importance to warrant its introduction into this book of sources," and that (p. 169) "every paragraph [of Magna Charta] is of importance to the student—though much might be of little interest to the casual reader—and in a source-book none of it can properly be omitted." The *Statutes of the Realm*, already enough sinned against in the mutilation of its texts, is cited as the authority at the beginning of No. 208, instead of the collection of Evans, and at the beginning of No. 215, instead of the *Annual Register*. The series of "Translations and Reprints" issued by the University of Pennsylvania has been frequently drawn upon, but without indicating the number in the series. The translation of Magna Charta (No. 80), credited to Professor Cheney (*sic*), makes no reference to previous publication. The four selections joined under No. 81 are credited to the "Lords' Report on the Dignity of a Peer," translated by Professor Cheyney; they are taken, however, except the first, from No. 6 of the "Translations and Reprints," where they are credited to Stubbs, who cites the "Lords' Report" as his source. The three documents given under the head of "England and the Transvaal"—the Sand River Convention, the Convention of Pretoria, and the Convention of London—are said to be, in each case, "from a copy of the original document." Surely, Dr. Lee might have taken the trouble to give us something of more value than that. And why quote the act establishing the colony of New South Wales from Barton's 'History,' and the India proclamation of 1858 from Nolan's 'History of India'?

We have dwelt at length upon the shortcomings of Dr. Lee's manual, because of a conviction that a book which professes to furnish students with material for an introductory study of sources should itself be of sound method and unimpeachable accuracy. There was certainly need of such a work as the announcement of Dr. Lee's volume would lead one to expect, and the need is still so great as to give to the book, doubtless, notwithstanding its defects, considerable usefulness; but in its present shape it can, we think, have only qualified claims to the confidence of scholars.

Miss Kendall's 'Source-Book' is less ambitious than Dr. Lee's work, and in agreeable contrast to it in the care and accuracy which it everywhere exhibits. In its general plan it suggests Prof. Hart's volume with a similar title, and, like that, offers a selection of illustrative material adapted to the needs and powers of young students. As a whole, the choice has been judicious and the limited range well kept. There are useful references to collateral authorities, well-digested marginal notes, and helpful explanations of unfamiliar words and allusions. Mechanically, Miss Kendall's book is of the "handy" shape which invites use. Altogether, it is a welcome addition to the list of source manuals for secondary schools, and one which teachers of elementary English history can hardly get along without.

The Gospel of Wealth, and Other Timely Essays. By Andrew Carnegie. The Century Co. 1900.

For most of us, Mr. Carnegie's gospel has the attraction of requiring no self-denial. All the sacrifices are to be made by the millionaires, while the rest of the world gets the benefit of them. Yet, as it is more blessed to give than to receive, mankind in general has less to hope for in this gospel than the few rich men who can actively apply it. To accept gifts tends to debase character rather than to elevate it. Even when the gifts are made to a community, there is danger of diminishing public spirit. People learn to think that one thing and another ought to be done for them by their wealthy fellow-citizens, and even the feeling of gratitude becomes attenuated. For if it is the duty of the millionaire to share his fortune with his neighbors, what thank shall he have? No one can expect other people to be grateful because he does what he ought to do. Nevertheless, the question, wherewithal shall the millionaire cleanse his ways, remains to be answered. Somehow he must, living or dead, part with his money, and Mr. Carnegie's suggestions are practical enough. It is not easy to argue with the possessor of so many millions; but some expository comment may be offered.

Mr. Carnegie's philosophy is perfectly simple, and it is stated clearly and forcibly. He holds, first, that the present competitive system, which necessarily creates millionaires, or allows men to get rich, is essential to progress, and should not be altered. Secondly, rich men should not leave their fortunes to their children, because their children will be demoralized by having money to spend which they have not earned. Thirdly, rich men should not indulge in luxury. Fourthly, they should dispose of their fortunes while living, or the Government should confiscate them at their death. Fifthly, the only practical way of disposing of them is to found libraries and other public institutions, requiring the public to contribute to their support.

Evidently, this system assumes that millionaires are sinners above other men. The number of persons who have wealth sufficient to maintain their children in idleness is very large, and such persons are able to indulge in many luxuries. We cannot concede that the children of millionaires will go straight to perdition if they inherit their parents' wealth, while those who get but a hundred thousand shall be immune. Every one familiar with the life of the common people knows that an inheritance of a very few thousand dollars may demoralize a young man, and this principle has been illustrated on a prodigious scale in our pension largesses. On the other hand, virtue among the children of millionaires is not quite so rare as Mr. Carnegie intimates. Instances are known where inherited wealth has been wisely administered by men of respectable and even irreproachable habits. Mr. Carnegie's dictum, "I would as soon leave to my son a curse as the almighty dollar," is too sweeping. Millions of people who are not millionaires desire to give their children the advantages of wealth, and this desire is one of the greatest incentives to exertion and to accumulation. Provided they educate their children wisely, it is impossible to maintain that the gift of these advantages is necessarily injurious.

On this point Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Gladstone had some debate; the latter contending that "the hereditary transmission of wealth and position, in conjunction with the calls of occupation and of responsibility, is a good and not an evil thing." Of course, this is nothing but the old conflict between the ideals of democracy and aristocracy, and we need not restate it. Very possibly, Mr. Carnegie's doctrine, that poverty urges men to struggle to escape from it, if applied in practice, would stimulate material progress. Whether the life of men, as a whole, would be higher and better, if every one had to work for his living, is certainly an open question. At all events, the increase of wealth has always hitherto been accompanied by the development of an aristocracy. Probably we shall see the experiment of confiscating large fortunes at the death of their owners tried on an increasing scale, together with progressive taxes on incomes. Yet the results of such experiments, however gratifying to the envious, may diminish the earnings of the poor as well as the profits of the rich.

What Mr. Carnegie has to say about the relations between workmen and their masters is sensible and practical. He favors the "sliding-scale" of wages and the gradual reduction of the hours of labor. As to "Trusts," we observe that his views require some revision. He favors partnerships rather than corporations; but, since he wrote, his firm has become a stock company. His sentiments concerning our new colonial policy, and about Imperialism generally, are well known. They are humane and enlightened; nor do we believe that his perception of the financial folly of the armed exploitation of weak nations by strong ones influences him more than his feeling that such a policy is fundamentally unjust. Whether we accept Mr. Carnegie's gospel or not, we must concede that it is not an ignoble one, and that he proves his faith by his works.

The Monitor and the Navy under Steam. By Frank M. Bennett, Lieutenant United States Navy. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This work is principally devoted to the development of the United States Navy, so far as ship construction is concerned, since the introduction of steam, and especially treats of the *Monitor* and the many changes in vessels of our own and other navies since the famous fight at Hampton Roads between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*. It closes with a brief account of the Spanish-American war.

The review of the history of steam navigation with which the book opens is of interest, and combines conciseness with accuracy. A clear description of the development of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* follows, and an account of their construction and early trials and difficulties will be found to be full of detail and of historical value. Mr. Bennett's training as a former engineer officer of the Navy makes him particularly competent to deal with this subject. In the questions concerning the attack of

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the monitors upon Fort Sumter and Charleston harbor, however, it is not singular to find him leaning towards the side of Chief-Engineer Stimers rather than towards the naval commander-in-chief of the operations at that place. A more extensive and thorough study of this question would, we feel convinced, lead him to moderate his opinions as to the competency of the monitors of that day or the present day to operate successfully against fortifications of the time. The opinion of Chief-Engineer Stimers that the obstructions at Charleston, as well as all of the existing forts and batteries, could be readily passed by the monitors was not borne out by the succeeding events of the war, and even Ericsson himself, hot-headed advocate as he was, did not claim that the forts could be taken by the monitors.

When our author leaves the field of engineering and ship construction and gets within the realms of international law, he is at once beyond his depth. The Confederate privateers performed little service in commerce-destroying during the civil war, while the Confederate cruisers, whose efforts were so far-reaching, would not have been affected by any adhesion on our part to the Declaration of Paris, as the writer states on page 185. In his description of the fight between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge*, he again errs in stating that the *Deerhound* did not violate any rule of neutrality in taking Semmes and the other survivors of the *Alabama* to a place of safety beyond the reach of the *Kearsarge*. The *Deerhound*, on account of the few boats left intact on board the *Kearsarge*, was properly requested to assist in saving the shipwrecked men of the *Alabama;* but she departed from her neutral position when, after doing so, and without communicating with Winslow, she took his lawful prisoners to a neutral port and a place of freedom. It would not have been wise, under the existing conditions of international affairs, for the *Kearsarge* to have fired upon the *Deerhound* and compelled her return, but it would have been legitimate and within her belligerent rights. On the other hand, the letter of Secretary Welles to Capt. Winslow, quoted by the author, does no credit to Mr. Welles as the head of a department of state, contending as he did that the crew were not entitled to be paroled. They were of the same status as their brethren in the army of the Confederate States.

A succinct account is given of the development of the battle-ship from the *Monitor* in our own and other navies, showing the absurdity of the controversy of monitors vs. battle-ships. One was but the germ of the other, the latter being developed for sea conditions and outside coast and harbor defence. The monitor aids in the retention of the possession of the inside anchorage and harbor, while the battle-ship secures its use as a port to the commerce of the world.

The sketch of the Spanish-American war is reasonably full and accurate. The author, like all thinking and unprejudiced men in or out of the naval service, appreciates the value of the services of Admiral Sampson. It is hoped that the day of the unreasoning and unthinking is passing away, and that the well-earned rank of vice-admiral will be bestowed upon the rear-admiral before it becomes an impossibility. The monitors delayed the passage of Admiral Sampson to Porto Rico and prevented his return to the Windward Passage and Cuba in time to meet Cervera south of Cuba. If the delay had been a little longer, Cervera's squadron would have been found in San Juan, a harbor in which it would have been peculiarly exposed to destruction by the naval fire alone. Its uselessness as a naval station would have been so thoroughly demonstrated that no lay or professional voice would have been raised, as at the present time, advocating the expenditure of money and labor in this port, so inadequate to the needs of the times.

Daniel O'Connell and the Revival of National Life in Ireland. By Robert Dunlop, M.A. ["Heroes of the Nations."] G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1900. Pp. xv. 393. Portraits and illustrations.

Familiar as we were with the history of *Daniel O'Connell's career, the appellation* "hero" did not strike us as particularly appropriate. Webster, however, fully justifies it. O'Connell certainly comes under the description:

"A man of distinguished valor, intrepidity, or enterprise in danger; a prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event; hence, a great, illustrious, or extraordinary man."

His life carries with it the history of Ireland during his time. We have of late years devoted as much of our space to Irish affairs as, compared to the general interests of the world, they deserve. Our notice of this book shall therefore be brief. It supplies a long-felt want, is admirably written, and, as an expansion of the life of O'Connell contributed by the author to the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' tends to increase our already favorable estimate of that work. The space (319 out of 382 pages —there is an index) devoted to O'Connell's pre-Repeal days is perhaps unduly great, yet they were the days of his greatest achievement. He is most loved by the Irish people for his later, though unsuccessful, efforts in the Repeal cause. Mr. Dunlop leans to delineation of the better side of his character. From Swift's time, and excluding the brief period during which Ireland had a parliament of her own, only through rough vigorous natures placing themselves outside general polite society, free from British opinion, sacrificing much of the sweetness of life and ordinary ambitions, has it been possible to attain effective reforms for Ireland. O'Connell was one such. Is it specially to please some readers that our author writes, near the close—

"England has never yielded one iota to terrorism, and if concession after concession has marked the progress of the fifty years that have elapsed since O'Connell's death, it is not to the advocates of physical force, but to those who, in season and out of season, had preached and practised O'Connell's doctrine of Constitutional agitation, that the thanks are due"?

Do we not read (at page 224) concerning the accomplishment of emancipation—

"Coming, however, as it did, not as a free gift, but as the price paid to prevent a civil war, it failed to kindle the smallest spark of national gratitude. Twist the matter as one may, it is clear that England's necessity, and not England's justice, was responsible for the concession"?

After all, though few writers sufficiently emphasize the fact, the granting of the franchise to Catholic Ireland by the Irish Parliament in 1793 was a greater concession than that of the right to appointments and to represent coreligionists by the British Parliament in 1829. The one was accomplished within a brief period by reason and good feeling; the other only by veiled rebellion. The lessons of O'Connell's career have never been lost on Ireland. Among the many admirable illustrations in the volume is one of Kilmainham Jail, where, in 1813, Mr. Magee, one of the precursors of the emancipation struggle, was confined. Perhaps not many readers will remember that the railings shown in front of the prison were added seventy years later to render more sure the detention of Mr. Parnell and the others through whose exertions land reform essential to the life of the country was secured. O'Connell's steadfastness in opposition to Southern slavery, so strikingly contrasting with the attitude of certain of a later school of Irish politicians, will always be remembered to his honor.

The Siege in Peking. By W. A. P. Martin. Fleming H. Revell Co.

After fifty years of life in China, thirty of which had been spent in teaching international law, Dr. W. A. P. Martin, from thinking that Peking was "the safest place in the world," was called to the new experience of a siege. After a hasty hurricane of reform, followed by the terrible reaction of two years ago, the one enterprise of the Imperial University—probably because proposed by Li Hung Chang—was saved from the wreck, and began its hopeful life under Dr. Martin's presidency. Not until the drawing of the cordon around the besieged legations did the author realize the gravity of the situation. During the leaguer he was made inspector of passes at the chief gate. Though in age over three-score years and ten, he took his part and "bore his burdens" like a younger man. From his high point of vantage he could see pretty much everything that was going on within the legation "compound." With him as companion was another man of age and dignity, Sir Robert Hart, who had spent forty years of his life in organizing the Chinese customs service, having raised the revenue from three to thirty millions of taels.

In this report of an eye-witness, which he has dictated with all possible rapidity to his stenographer—a fact which may explain if not excuse a certain lack of judicial coolness and dignity, the presence of which is so manifest in the author's earlier and more scholarly book on 'The Chinese'—Dr. Martin contrasts the eight banners of the Mantchus with the eight banners of the allies. He considers that three motives combined to bring about the recent upheaval in China. These were political jealousy, religious antagonism, and industrial competition. The Tartars are themselves an alien race, and have always shown themselves suspicious of everything tending to augment the prestige of foreigners in China. The fetish-superstition of the Boxers and their agglomeration of the three systems of Buddha, Confucius, and Lao-Tsze were united in fanatical war against Western religion. When a secret society was transformed into a political party, the first objects singled out for destruction were the products of foreign machinery. Years ago Dr. Martin wrote

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in his book on the Chinese that the Mantchus had shown themselves to be "the most improvable race in Asia"; yet though they conquered the Middle Kingdom by force, they have become more Chinese than the Chinese themselves. For, while the Chinese have shown themselves accessible to new ideas, the Mantchus, having espoused the civilization of China, have distinctly refused to exchange it for that of the West. Nevertheless, despite the shocking reversion to barbarism which marks the close of their history, "no native dynasty ever governed the country with more wisdom." Dr. Martin believes that the Chinese can be easily governed by the foreign Powers. "Patient, industrious, and unwarlike, they were made to be ruled by others." As a matter of fact, they have actually been under the sway of different hordes of Tartars "for seven centuries out of the last fifteen."

In his sketch of the Emperor and the reform party, Dr. Martin shows that the scheme for the making of a New China was derived remotely from America, but mediately from Japan, as Kang Yu Wei, the Canton doctor, friend of the Emperor and himself leader, confessed. He insisted upon copying as far as possible the example of Japan. This radical programme was, however, blotted out in the blood of its advocates by the *coup d'état* by which the Emperor was retired and humbled, and the Empress Dowager began to take "her ride on a tiger." Dr. Martin pricks the bubble of romance, originating about five years ago in a New York Sunday paper, which made the Empress Dowager in origin a Canton slave girl, whereas she is of gentle birth and her family is well known in Peking. Using the discredited Emperor as her helpless tool, this woman selected the son of Prince Tuan, a boy, fourteen years of age, whom she intended to place on the throne as soon as the young Emperor was compelled to abdicate. Prince Tuan, the father of the boy, thus raised to sudden prominence and importance, being in the confidence of the Dowager, began at once to play that bloody rôle which the Tai Wen Kun, a person of exactly the same rank and in the same situation, had already played in Korea. A bitter hater of the aliens and all their works, he had but to point out that the repeated foreign aggressions on Chinese territory gave the Empress her opportunity. She had resolved to enter upon war should any further encroachments be made, when, just at this point, the "Boxer" agitation came into view as a heaven-sent auxiliary. The war-cry of these would-be purifiers of the land of the sages was exactly like that of the foreigner-haters in old Japan of the sixties—"Uphold the dynasty and destroy the barbarian." During the first ten days of the siege, the "Boxers" were the assailants. In the second stage, after the attack on the Taku forts by the aliens, the soldiers of the Government came prominently forward and the "Boxers" almost disappeared. The legation guards, numbering less than 500, saved the situation. The Government brought the Mantchu Guard, of probably 50,000 men, against the "legationers," but it seems almost certain that there was some power checking the besiegers, for they never seemed to put forth their full strength. Dr. Martin gives a vivid picture in detail of the siege, showing especially the wonderful work done by Professor Gamewell.

In his chapter on Reconstruction, the author is of the same mind with Europeans. He suggests that while the United States is supposed to indulge in territorial aggrandizement less than any other nation, the island of Hainan, half as large as Sicily, would make a good stepping-stone between Hong Kong and the Philippines. "We should then have a tangible ground towards demanding to be heard on all questions relating to the future of China. . . . This is demanded by our natural growth. Without it our growing commerce and our magnificent railway and mining enterprises in the interior will be insecure." He thinks that the recently published views of Sir Robert Hart are a little too pessimistic. He takes a more hopeful view, believing that though the Powers have undertaken a task not unlike that of Rome, had she resolved to rebuild the city of Pompeii, the situation, though not cheering, is far from hopeless. Some reproductions of photographs recently taken enliven the work.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Abbott, E. A. Clue: A Guide through Greek to Hebrew Scripture. London: Adam & Charles Black; New York: Macmillan. $2.60.
Andrews, C. M. The Historical Development of Modern Europe, 1815-1897. New edition in one volume. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.75.
Benham, W. G. The Laws of Scientific Hand Reading. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.
Bergen, J. Y. Foundations of Botany. Boston: Ginn & Co.
B., M. S., and C. E. Under England's Flag, from 1804 to 1809: The Memoirs, Diary, and Correspondence of Charles Boothby. London: Adam & Charles Black; New York; Macmillan. $2.
Brooke, Gregory. Through Stress and Storm. The Abbey Press. $1.
Bullen, F. T. With Christ at Sea: A Personal Record of Religious Experiences on Board Ship for Fifteen Years. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.
Burton, E. D., and Mathews S. Constructive Studies in the Life of Christ. Chicago: University Press.
Burton, J. H. The Book Hunter. New ed. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
Butler, A. G. The Three Friends: A Story of Rugby in the Forties. Henry Frowde.
Cabin and Plantation Songs as Sung by the Hampton Students. New ed. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
Castegnier, Madame H., and G. Le Duc de Reichstadt. William R. Jenkins. 50 cents.
Chavasse, A. S. Hymns Translated and Original. Henry Frowde.
Chefs-d'œuvre of the Exposition Universelle, Parts 6 and 7. Philadelphia: George Barrie & Son. $1 each.
Cheney, Elizabeth. The Lapidaries, and Aunt Deborah Hears "The Messiah." Eaton & Mains. 30 cents.
Clifford, Mrs. W. K. The Likeness of the Night. London: Adam & Charles Black; New York: Macmillan. $1.25.
Clutton-Brock, A. Eton. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan. $1.50.
Cook, Herbert. Giorgione. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan. $1.75.
Cooper, J. F. The Pathfinder. Illustrated. Macmillan. $1.25.
Cooper, J. F. The Prairie. Illustrated. Macmillan. $1.25.
Corneille, Pierre. Nicomède. Macmillan. 60 cents.
Cox, Gen. J. D. Military Reminiscences of the Civil War. 2 vols. Scribners. $6.
Cramb, J. A. Reflections on the Origins and Destiny of Imperial Britain. Macmillan. $2.50.
Cust, Lionel. Anthony Van Dyck: An Historical Study of his Life and Works. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan.
Davenport, Cyril. Cameos. London: Seeley & Co.; New York: Macmillan. $2.50.
Dewey, E. H. The No-Breakfast Plan and the Fasting-Cure. Meadville (Penn.): The Author.
FitzGerald, Edward. Miscellanies. Macmillan. $1.
Foucher, A. Etude sur l'Iconographie Bouddhique de l'Inde. Paris: Ernest Leroux.
Frankau, Julia. Eighteenth-Century Color Prints. Macmillan Co. $55.
Gerard, Dorothea. The Conquest of London. F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.25.
Gilbert, C. A. Overheard in the Wittington Family. Life Pub. Co. $3.
Goldsborough, E. K. Ole Mars an' Ole Miss. Washington: National Pub. Co.
Gordon, Lina D. The Story of Assisi. (Mediæval Towns.) London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: Macmillan. $1.50.
Gross, Charles. The Sources and Literature of English History. Longmans, Green & Co. $4.50.
Hamilton, S. M. The Writings of James Monroe, Vol. IV. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Horder, W. G. The Treasury of American Sacred Song. New ed. Henry Frowde.
Hunter, Thomas. History of Philosophy. American Book Co. 35c.
Hurll, Estelle M. Murillo. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.
La Farge, John. Considerations on Painting. Macmillan. $1.25.
Lee, C. J. Oswald Langdon, or Pierre and Paul Lanier. Chicago: Manhattan Pub. Co.
Lee, G. C., and Riley, F. L. Orators of America. 2 vols. (Vols 7 and 8. The World's Orators.) G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 per volume.
Lentz, Max. Heyse's Anfang und Ende. American Book Co. 30c.
Levy, Florence N. American Art Annual, Vol. III., 1900-1901. Boston: Noyes, Platt & Co.
Little, G. O. The Royal Houses of Israel and Judah. Funk & Wagnalls Co. $3.
Longfellow, H. W. Giles Corey of the Salem Farms. (Riverside Literature Series.) Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 15 cents.
Martin, W. A. P. The Siege in Peking. Fleming H. Revell Co.
Massé, H. J. L. J. The City of Chartres: Its Cathedrals and Churches. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan. $1.
McNeal, T. A. Tom McNeal's Fables. Topeka: Crane & Co. $1.25.
Modern Pen Drawings: European and American. (Special Winter Number of the Studio.) New York. $1.75.
Moore, E. La Divina Commedia of Dante. H. Frowde.
Munroe, James Phinney. A Sketch of the Munroe Clan. Boston: George H. Ellis. 1900.
New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, Vols. IV. and V. Henry Frowde.
Patterson, John. The Cyclops of Euripides. Macmillan. $1.25.
Perkins, Thomas. The Churches of Rouen. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan. $1.
Phillips, Stephen. Herod: A Tragedy. John Lane. $1.50.
Rodkinson, M. L. Babylonian Talmud, Vol. III. (XI.). New ed. New Talmud Pub. Co.
Scott, Sir W. Poetical Works. 4 vols. London: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.
Shakespeare, W. The Richard Mansfield Acting Version of King Henry V. McClure, Phillips & Co.
Smith, C. Fox. Men of Men: Poems. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co.
Stearns, F. P. Four Great Venetians. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.
Temple Classics: (1) Mitford, Mary R., Our Village; (2) Macaulay, T. B., Critical and Historical Essays, Vols. IV. and V.; (3) Lorris, W., and Clopinel, J., The Romance of the Rose, Vol. III.; (4) La Motte-Fouqué, Sintram; (5) Dante, The Inferno. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: Macmillan. 50 cents each.
Theuriet, André. La Sainte-Catherine. (Contes Choisis.) W. R. Jenkins. 25 cents.
Thomas, W. H. The American Negro. Macmillan.
Trueman, Anita. Anton's Angels. Alliance Pub. Co. $1.
Turner, F. S. Knowledge, Belief, and Certitude. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: Macmillan. $2.25.
Vasari, Giorgio. Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects, Vols. VI., VII., and VIII. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: Macmillan. 50 cents each.
Whitmore, Frederic. Tasso's Amyntas. Springfield (Mass.): Ridgewood Press.
Who's Who, 1901. London: Adam & Charles Black; New York: Macmillan. $1.75.

"There is a grim, controlling fascination
in these dozen tales of London life in an 'Inn of Court.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

"The rare art with which she tells these stories."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

MEN OF MARLOWE'S
By Mrs. Dudeney, author of *Folly Corner*, $1.25.
Henry Holt & Co., N.Y.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
says: "All who are interested in the proper solution of the problem in the South should feel deeply grateful to Mr. Thrasher for the task he has performed so well."
He refers to
Tuskegee Its Story and Its Work
By MAX BENNETT THRASHER
Cloth, decorative. 50 illustrations. $1.00.
SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, Boston.

JUST PUBLISHED.
How the Garden Grew
By MAUD MARYON
With 4 Illustrations by GORDON BROWNE.
Crown 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.50.
LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.
91-93 Fifth Avenue, New York.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BERGEN'S FOUNDATIONS of BOTANY

By JOSEPH Y. BERGEN

Instructor in Biology in the English High School, Boston, and author of "Elements of Botany."

For introduction, $1.50

JUST ISSUED

ANOTHER notable book by Mr. Bergen, whose "*Elements of Botany*" has come to be the *most widely used* recent text-book on the subject in higher schools and academies. It is not intended to take the place of the *Elements*, but to offer a more extended and comprehensive course for schools that wish to devote an entire year to the subject. The flora includes *seven hundred* species. The descriptions are written in the very simplest language consistent with accuracy, and technical terms are omitted in every case where ordinary language is sufficiently concise and accurate to answer the purpose.

GINN & COMPANY Publishers

Boston New York Chicago San Francisco Atlanta Dallas Columbus London.

William Lloyd Garrison, 1805-1879.

The Story of his Life, told by his Children. Illustrated with over 40 portraits, views, etc. 4 vols., 8vo, gilt top, $8.00 *net*.

This important work (originally published by the Century Company) has been reduced in price from $12.00 to $8.00, a remarkably low sum for what is unquestionably one of the handsomest products of the American press.

"A masterpiece of modern historical biography. . . . To call the work a mine of information would be to convey a false impression; it is rather a well-arranged library in which attendant hands are always present to point the way to the exact thing wanted. . . . Finally, the work, while as instructive as the driest manual, is as interesting as a romance."—*Boston Advertiser.*

"A biography of almost world-wide importance. . . . It will be a standard work of reference."—*Charleston News and Courier.*

"In fact, Southern history is not complete without this work."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"It is, for the anti-slavery record, final; and the service done to our national history is as great as that to a father's memory. Its one eminent trait, however, is its justice."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

*** *For sale by booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

"Manders," by Elwyn Barron.
Published by L. C. PAGE & CO., Boston, Mass.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED Catalogue, DANA, ESTES & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

RARE PRINTS,

XVI. & XVII. Century Armor, Old Delft Ware, etc.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on application.

HENRY T. COATES & CO.,
1222 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

JOAN OF ARC. By FRANCIS C. LOWELL. $2.00. "As a piece of historical biography it is a noble success."—*Am. Historical Review.*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

FOR SALE.

At a discount, a complete copy, in perfect condition, of the "Oxford Dictionary" up to date, also the unexpired subscription. Inquire of C. F., Lock Box 72, Albion, N. Y.

ANY BOOKS, OLD OR NEW, SUP- plied to out-of-town residents. Questions answered. Orders promptly filled. Liberal discounts on new books. I. BAYLIES, 418 Putnam Ave. (Brooklyn), New York City.

Back Numbers of the Nation.

In response to frequent inquiries from subscribers:

An incomplete set of THE NATION has little or no market value. Partial sets, bound and unbound, are always obtainable (usually lacking the earliest volumes), and do not command high rates. The bindings generally count for nothing, owing to great diversity of styles. Volume I. has readily brought $10 and upward when complete, bound or unbound, but will bring very little in proportion if a single number is missing. Volumes II. and III. are also scarce, but not so high-priced as the first.

Complete sets, both bound and unbound, have sold for $100, with tolerably quick bidders, and have an increasing value year by year.

Single numbers not more than a year old can usually be supplied by the publishers at 10 cents each. For numbers more than a year old purchasers are referred to Mr. J. W. Christopher, 47 Dey St., Mr. A. S. Clark, 174 Fulton St., or H. Williams, 25 East Tenth St., New York.

The publishers no longer undertake to buy or sell numbers or volumes more than a year old, and can only recommend sellers or purchasers to negotiate with a dealer or to advertise in THE NATION.

JUST PUBLISHED:

Studies in European Literature,

being the

Taylorian Lectures, 1889-1899.

Delivered by S. Mallarmé, W. Pater, E. Dowden, W. M. Rossetti, T. W. Rolleston, A. Morel-Fatio, H. Brown, P. Bourget, C. H. Herford, H. Butler Clarke, W. P. Ker. Crown 8vo, buckram, $1.90.

For sale by all Booksellers.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS,
AMERICAN BRANCH,
91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.

When calling please ask for MR. GRANT. Whenever you need a Book, address Mr. Grant.

Before buying books write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues and special slips of books at reduced prices sent for 10-cent stamp.

F. E. GRANT, Books,
23 W. 42D ST., NEW YORK.
(*Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.*)

F. W. CHRISTERN

(DYRSEN & PFEIFFER, Successors),

429 5th Ave., bet. 38th and 39th Sts., New York.

Importers of Foreign Books; Agents for the leading Paris Publishers; Tauchnitz's British authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics, Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. New books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

ELLIS & ELVEY,

Dealers in Old and Rare Books.

CATALOGUES of CHOICE BOOKS and ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS published periodically.

Rare Early English Literature, Early Printed Books in Black Letter, Ancient Artistic Bookbindings. Rare Prints and Autographs, etc. Only fine specimens are dealt with.
29 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, ENG.

BOOKS.—All out-of-print books supplied no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. When in England call and see our 50,000 rare books. BAKER'S GREAT BOOKSHOP, 14-16 John Bright Street, Birmingham, England.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED